

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For OCTOBER, 1753.

To be Continued (Price Six-Pence each Month)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- I. A Discourse in Honour of St. George.
- II. Method for preventing Duels.
- III. Description of the County of Dorset.
- IV. Summary of last Session of Parliament.
- V. Two Letters from the WORLD.
- VI. Answer to the By-stander on the Jews Act.
- VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of T. Herminius and L. Bellienus on the Marriage Bill.
- VIII. Of the Improvement of Land, with proper Remarks.
- IX. How to preserve Fruit.
- X. The *Proteſter*, concerning Peers, and the famous Peerage Bill.
- XI. Answer to the Reply to Mr. Horne about a Vacuum.
- XII. How the Venetians loſt their Liberties.
- XIII. Our Pantomimes cenſured and ridiculed.
- XIV. Of obtaining Flowers in Winter.
- XV. A Deſcription of Richmond in Yorkſhire.
- XVI. Mathematical Questions and Solutions.
- XVII. Cirenceſter Addreſs, &c.
- XVIII. Powers of the human Mind.

- XIX. Projectors vindicated.
- XX. Treaty with the Fantee Nation.
- XXI. Duke of Dorſet's Speech at the Opening of the Irith Parliament.
- XXII. POETRY: The Diamond, a Fable; Hymn to Contentment; to a Lady paying a Viſit in the Character of a Beggar for a Convent; to Mr. Foote, on his new Comedy; to the Author of the Receipt on modern Dreſs; Monſ. A-la-mode, by a Lady; on Diſcontent; Weſton Muſes, a Song; Epistle to the Lord Mayor; Prologue written by Mr. Garrick, and ſpoke by Mr. Foote; from an Antiquary in Town to a Brother Antiquary in the Country; a Diſtich on the Empreſs Queen, tranſlated, and paraphraſed; a new Song, ſet to Muſick, &c.
- XXIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old Bailey; Malefactors executed, &c. &c.
- XXIV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
- XXV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
- XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
- XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.

With a new and correct MAP of DORSETSHIRE, and a beautiful PROSPECT of RICHMOND in YORKSHIRE, neatly engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Notteſter-Row. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> Discourse in honour of St. George, the famous English patron	443	Petitions of the frame-work knitters	466,
Two letters from the paper, entitled, <i>The</i> <i>WORLD</i>	445	Petitions against the bad half-pence	467 G,
Our pantomines censured and ridiculed	ibid.		468
To Mr. Foote, on his new comedy, enti- tled, <i>The Englishman at Paris</i>	446	Petition of the sugar refiners, &c.	468
A description of Dorsetshire	446—448	Affair of the King's-Bench prison	469
Of the county in general	446	A mathematical question	470
Lime Regis and Bridgport described	ibid.	How to obtain fresh blown flowers in win- ter	ibid.
Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, Dorches- ter, Wareham, &c.	447	Of the powers of the human mind	470,
The isles of Purbeck and Portland	447,		471
	448	An essay upon duels, and a method pro- posed for preventing them	471 G, 472,
Pool, Blandford, Shaftsbury, &c.	448		473
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	449—456	Solution of an arithmetical question ob- jected to	473
SPEECH of T. Herminius against the marriage bill	449	Cirencester address to their representa- tives about the Jew's act	473 G, 474
That it may tend to introduce an aristo- cracy	ibid.	What sort of projectors are to be com- mended	475
Difference between the houses of lords and commons, with regard to their consti- tutional power	450	POETRY. The pleasure of a single life, a new song, set to musick	476
How the Venetians lost their liberties	450,	A country dance	ibid.
	451	The diamond, a fable	477
That the bill will tend to hinder marriages among the poorer sort	451. A	From an antiquary in town, to a brother antiquary in the country	ibid.
SPEECH of L. Bellicenus in favour of the bill	452	A distich on the empress-queen, transla- ted, and paraphrased	478
Practice of the Dutch with regard to mar- riages	453, 454	Hymn to contentment	ibid.
Objections against the bill answered	454,	An epistle to the Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor	ibid.
	455		
Remarks on the By-stander in relation to the Jews bill	456	Weston muses, a song	479
Answer to the reply to Mr. Horne about a vacuum	459	To a lady paying a visit in the character of a beggar for convents	480
Extract from <i>The PROTESTER</i>	460	To the author of the receipt for modern dress	ibid.
Opinions in relation to the peerage	461	Monsieur A-la-mode, by a lady	481
Of the famous peerage bill, with the ar- guments for and against it	461 D, 462	On discontent, to Stella	ibid.
Of the improvement of land, with proper remarks	463	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	482
How to preserve fruit	ibid. D	Treaty between England and the Fantee nation, at Cape-coast-castle	ibid.
A description of Richmond in Yorkshire	464	Malefactors executed	483, 484
		Duke of Dorset's speech to the Irish par- liament	483
A summary of the most important affairs in the last session of parliament, con- cluded	464—470	Sessions at the Old Bailey	484
Of the militia bill, and the pawnbrokers bill	464	A memento written on a tavern window	ibid.
The Jamaica bill, and cambrick and French lawns bill	465	Prologue written by Mr. Garrick, and spoke by Mr. Foote	ibid.
Bill for registering the number of people, &c.	466	Marriages and births	485
		Deaths	ibid.
		Ecclesiastical preferments	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	486
		A catalogue of books	487
		Prices of stocks and grain ; wind, wea- ther	488
		Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*An answer to the question in navigation shall be in our next ; as also the epistle to a friend at Bath, &c. &c. We will consider of Mr. Rb—'s verses, but desire for the future be would write more like a gentleman, and not be so very angry.*

## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1754, will be published together at  
STATIONERS-HALL, on Tuesday, November 20, 1753.



# T H E

# L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

## O C T O B E R , 1 7 5 3 .

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,  
If you please to insert in your useful Collection the following Discourse, to the Honour of St. GEORGE, our noble English Patron, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your Readers.

HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE. A



OME of our modern Antiquaries seem very fond of what they call striking out new lights (the ignis fatuus of ingenious brains) merely to amuse the world, and shew their wit and learning; such an one has lately appeared under the title of *A dissertation upon the equestrian figure of St. George and the Garter*, ensigns of our most noble English order, wherein we are told, that what (for many ages) has been taken for the figure of St. George on horseback, is nothing else but an Egyptian hieroglyphick.

The learned author of this happy discovery, it seems, is a member of the late incorporated society of Antiquaries of London, by whose charter St. George's day is appointed the anniversary of the society, and from this connection, says the author, *St. George's day may seem to have a right to the notice of the society*: Hence the dissertation may likewise seem to have their publick sanction, which, however, I hope it has not. Another reason the author gives, for writing upon a subject that, he says, *may perhaps be thought of no great importance*, is, *the relation it bears to the English history, and to the noblest military order in the world*. From this connection, and this relation, he has very judiciously dedicated the work to his Majesty, as sovereign of the most noble order of St. George, and founder and patron of the society of Antiquaries; considering, no doubt, that a work, tending so eminently to promote the honour of St. George, must properly

October, 1753.

tionably be an honour to the nation, his sovereign, and the society, and gain him the universal applause of all Englishmen. This will best appear by the work itself, wherein it is asserted—That *there never was such a person as St. George*—That *the figure of St. George was no more than an amulet, founded upon the principles of the Egyptian theology*—*A portable saint, embraced by the weakness and superstition of mankind*—That *his Majesty's royal ancestors put themselves, especially in their military affairs, under the protection of the ensigns of the Image of St. George, fondly supposing, that it derived some propitious influence from the saint it related to*. Let us now examine these new principles of St. George, which our author has so dogmatically asserted.

The first foundation our learned author builds upon, is, That *there is not sufficient grounds to believe there ever was such a person as St. George*. Yet, he admits the memory of St. George was very early, and much regarded in the East. This notion he seems to have conceived from an opinion, that our St. George, a knight of Cappadocia, was no other than the Arian heretick, George bishop of Alexandria: But these are both stale objections, long ago refuted by the learned Selden, who by a cloud of witnesses, and by many testimonies, both of the eastern and western churches, has proved the identity of our St. George: nor is there (says he) any warrant, but mere fancy, for supposing that our St. George was the Arian George; that the Arian was a Cilician, not a Cappadocian, and that nothing deduced out of the story of George the Arian, doth in the least degree, if rightly considered, impeach the truth of the martyrdom of our St. George, which is placed under Dioclesian, 70 years before the other: Nor doth it appear, says he, that the Arian was ever worshipped as a saint; nor doth the place brought to prove it so much out of Epiphanius, warrant, with any colour, any such matter. Why should we now (continues he) begin

K k k 2



to so confound into one these two, who for above 1300 years time have been remembered, the one as a saint and martyr, the other as a wicked heretick? And here our ingenious author of the Dissertation appears inconsistent with himself, by supposing a superstitious regard to a saint, whom he will not allow to have existed; A he must therefore admit the saint or disclaim the amulet.

Another objection he makes, is to the equestrian figure of St. George. It does not appear, says he, *St. George had any command in the cavalry; and there is no reason to be given why a soldier should be represented rather on horseback than on foot.* I suppose he does not think it absolutely necessary to be ascertained, whether he was a general, lieutenant, major, or brigadier-general; but that he was a soldier and a knight, is acknowledged by all the writers that mention him; and as such he could not be properly represented but on horseback: And our author himself observes, from St. Ambrose and Baronius (speaking of the Equestrian figure of St. George) *that no apter one could be made of him, being supposed a soldier and a commander; and it is said, he was not only a knight and commander, but a count at the time of his martyrdom.*

He is not less mistaken in his definition of an order. *A military order, says he, is no other than a sodality of men, who put themselves under the protection of an angel or saint, by whose powerful interposition they expect victory over their enemies:* But a military order is something more than this. All military orders consist of two parts, the military and the religious: the military is the principal part, and must consist of a sovereign, and a certain number of knights, governed by statutes, and continued by a regular succession; these are essentials to every order, by which it appears, an order is a sodality of knights, and not under the protection of a saint but a sovereign; the religious part is accessory only: In the Saxon times, churchmen assumed the power of conferring knighthood, from whence many superstitious ceremonies are derived; but this practice was restrained soon after the conquest: Nevertheless, military orders being considered as christian institutions, and partly for the defence of christianity, there was a concurrence of military and religious (says Ashmole) of divine assistance and military industry; the one to fight, and the other to pray for success upon their arms. All christian societies, as well as churches, were anciently dedicated to some saint. It was a christian rather than a superstitious custom. The society of the garter was instituted to the honour of God, the Vir-

gin Mary, and St. George patron of the realm of England, and for that reason made patron of the order. God and St. George was the usual word with our victorious armies; but I never heard, that by this invocation, any supernatural assistance was attributed to the saint: Nor does it appear that the image of St. George was antiently worn by military men: They did indeed bear St. George's cross, upon their standards and their habits, to distinguish them, as Englishmen, from all other nations: This was the only amulet, the only part of the talismanick apparatus of St. George, which they used; a sign given us at our baptism, in token of our christian profession. Nor do I find our clergy object to this, to the religious ceremonies of the garter, or to any other, that serve either to support the church hierarchy, or bring advantage to them, because they are derived from popery.

Another motive with our author for thinking the George an amulet, is, that the Egyptians, he says, *used upon their amulets, the express figure which we now call St. George slaying the dragon, and to prove it, gives draughts of both; by which ocular demonstration, there appears to be as much difference as well can, between men and horses, a serpent and a dragon, or, as in fact it is, between an Egyptian amulet and the ensign of St. George.*

But as a proof that the figure of St. George was not antiently worn by the knights of the garter, as an amulet or talisman, derived from the eastern hieroglyphicks, and adopted by the superstition of our forefathers, both Ashmole and Anstis agree, that the figure of St. George was not antiently worn by the knights as an ensign of the order. I do not find, says Mr. Anstis, *that instance of respect shewn him by our antient companions of this order:* He is of opinion, the collar of the order was not instituted before the latter end of king Henry 7th, and much about the same time, it is probable, the George came into use; which, nevertheless, was not appointed to be worn as an ensign of the order, till the 13th of king Henry the 8th, when it was decreed in chapter, *that every knight should wear the image of St. George (not as an amulet or talisman, but) to distinguish them from others.*

The same hypothesis he has pursued with respect to the garter, which he calls *part of the same talismanical apparatus,* though nothing more than an emblem of unity and concord. We may with as much propriety apply the amulet to the gown and cassock, and every thing else that is worn to distinguish the different orders of men from each other.

True



*Two LETTERS from the WORLD,*  
OCT. 25.

To Mr. FITZ ADAM.

S I R,

**I**F it would not be meddling with religion (a subject which you have declared against touching upon) I wish you would recommend it to all rectors, vicars, and curates of parishes, to omit in the prayer, commonly used in the pulpit before sermon, the petition for Jews, Turks, and Infidels. For as the Jews, since a late act of parliament, are justly detested by the whole nation; and as it is shrewdly suspected that a bill is now in agitation for naturalizing the Turks, wise men are of opinion that it is no business of ours to be continually recommending such people in our prayers. Indeed, as for the Infidels, who are only our own people, I should make no scruple of praying for them, if I did not know that persons of fashion do not care to hear themselves named so very particularly in the face of a congregation. I have the honour of an acquaintance with a lady of very fine understanding, who assures me, that the above mentioned prayer is absolutely as terrible to her as being church'd in public: for that she never hears the word Infidel mentioned from the pulpit, without fancying herself the stare of the whole rabble of believers.

As it is certainly the duty of a clergyman to avoid giving offence to his parishioners; and as our hatred to the Jews, our alarms about the Turks, and the modesty of persons of quality, are not to be overcome, I beg that you will not only insert this letter in the *WORLD*, but that you will also give it as your opinion, that the petition should be omitted. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,  
I. M.

MR. FITZ ADAM,

**N**OW the theatres are open, and the town is in high expectation of seeing pantomimes performed to the greatest advantage, it would not be improper if you were to give us a paper upon that subject. Your predecessor the *Spectator*, and the *Tatler* before him, used frequently to animadvert upon theatrical entertainments; but as those gentlemen happened to have no talents for pantomime, and were partial to such entertainments as themselves were able to produce, they treated the nobler compositions with unwarrantable freedom. Happy is it for us, that we live in an age of *taste*, when the dumb eloquence, and manual wit and humour of Harlequin is justly preferred to the whining of tragedy, or the vulgarity

of comedy. But it grieves me, in an entertainment so near perfection, to observe certain indelicacies and indecorums, which, though they never fail of obtaining the approbation of the galleries, must be extremely offensive to the politeness of the boxes. The indelicacies I mean, are, the frequent wriglings of Harlequin's tail, and the affront that Pierrot is apt to put upon the modesty of Columbine, by sometimes supposing, in his searches for her lover, that she has hid him under her petticoats. That such a supposition would be allowable in comedy, I am very ready to own; the celebrated Mrs. Behn having given us in reality what is here only supposed. In a play of that delicate lady's, the wife to conceal her gallant from her husband, not only hides him under her petticoats, but, as Trulla did by Hudibras, straddles over him, and holding her husband in discourse, walks backwards with her lover to the door, where with a gentle love-kick she dismisses him from his hiding place. But that the chaste Columbine should be suspected of such indelicacy, or that Pierrot should be so audacious as to attempt the examination of premises so sacred, is a solicism in Pantomime. Another impurity that gives me almost equal offence, is, Harlequin's tapping the neck or bosom of his mistress, and then kissing his fingers. I am apprehensive that this behaviour is a little bordering upon wantonness; which in the character of Harlequin, who is a foreigner, and a fine gentleman, and every thing agreeable, is as absurd, as it is immodest.

When these reformatations can be brought about, every body must allow that a Pantomime will be a most rational and instructive entertainment: and it is to be hoped that none but principal performers will be suffered to have a part in it. How pleased would the town be this winter to read in one of the articles of news in the *Public Advertiser*, "We hear that at each of the theatres royal there is an entire new Pantomime now actually in rehearsal, and that the principal parts are to be performed by Mr. Garrick, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Mossop, Mrs. Cibber and Mrs. Pritchard at Drury Lane; and at Covent-Garden by Mr. Quin, Mr. Lun, Mr. Barry, Miss Nossiter, &c." It is not to be doubted that a Pantomime so acted would run through the whole season to the politest as well as most crowded audiences. Indeed, I have often wondered at the good-humour of the town, that they can bear to see night after night so elegant an entertainment, with only one performer in it of real reputation.

R

It was very well observed by a person of quality, "That if Mr. Addison, doctor Swift, and Mr. Pope, were alive, and were unitedly to write a Pantomime every winter, provided Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber were to do the principal parts, he verily believed there would not be a hundred people at any one rout in town, except it was on a Sunday." If it be from no other consideration than this, I am for having Pantomimes exhibited to the best advantage; and though we have no such wits among us as his lordship was pleased to name, we are reckoned to have as good carpenters as any age has produced: and I take it, that the most striking beauties of pantomimical composition are to be ascribed to the carpenter, more than to the wit. I am,

S I R,

Your constant reader,

and most humble servant,

S. W.

To SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq; on his new Comedy, called the ENGLISHMAN in PARIS.

WHEN brilliant merit justly claims applause,

Command esteem, and admiration draws;  
When ev'ry action suits to please mankind,  
Delights the sense, and elevates the mind,  
Each bard, enraptur'd, should exalt his lays,

And gladly, pay his tributary praise:  
Yet British wits are silent when they see  
Thy last inimitable comedy;  
In which such spirit lives thro' ev'ry part,  
That charms, that fooths, that captivates  
the heart. [ease,

'Tis thine, oh FOOTE! with a peculiar  
At once to last, t'instruct us, and to please;  
So sweet, yet poignant, all your satires  
flow, [know;

That patiently from you our faults we  
The dunce, the fribble, the affected wit,  
Chastis'd by you, must silently submit;  
Still may Britannia, with a grateful sense,  
Thy matchless labours strive to recompence:

Thus ev'ry error we in time shall find,  
And FOOTE still prove a mirror to mankind.

J. C. P.

A Description of DORSETSHIRE:  
With a new and correct MAP.

DORSETSHIRE, or the county of Dorset, is a maritime county in the west of England, bounded on the east by Hampshire, on the west by Devonshire, on the north by Wiltshire and part of Somersetshire, and on the south by the English or British channel. It lies in the diocese of Bristol, is about 50 miles long from east to west, and 25, where broadest,

from north to south, making in circumference about 150 miles. It is divided into about 30 hundreds, in which are 248 parishes, about 20 market-towns, 9 of which are parliamentary boroughs, so that it sends 20 members to parliament, the present knights of the shire being G. Chaffin, Esq; and G. Pitt, L. L. D. It contains about 772,000 acres, the houses are computed at about 22,000, and the inhabitants at 132,000. The successors of Egbert, our first Saxon monarch, admiring the pleasantness of this county, chose it for their residence; which occasioned many very large palaces to be erected, from whence the gentry took the humour of building their houses vastly large. The air here is generally good and wholesome; in the hilly parts it is sharp, but mild near the coast. The soil is for the most part fruitful, tho' sandy; and in the north and east parts, it abounds with wood, pasture, green hills, and fruitful valleys. The downs are covered with great flocks of large sheep, and the valleys with black cattle. They have plenty of corn, flax, and hemp; and their rocks abound with samphire and eringo-roots. Its rivers, the chief of which are the Stour and the Frome, abound with trouts, tench, eels, craw-fish, &c. And they have herrings, soles, plaice, lobsters, and thorn-back on the coast. Besides timber, here are various sorts of white, reddish, and greyish stones for building, and others more soft for plaister of Paris; with many sorts of useful earths, especially tobacco-pipe clay, which is dug about Pool and Wareham, and sent as far as Chester and London. The county gives title of duke to the family of Sackville. The boroughs, towns, and other places of note, are as follows:

1. Lime, or Lime Regis, 124 computed, and 156 measured miles W. from London. It is situate at the very entrance into this county from Devonshire, stands on a high steep rock, and has a small river running through it, over which it has a bridge. It is a famous sea port and borough, and has a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who now are Robert Henley and Henry Fane, Esqrs. The harbour is defended by a fort, and has a pier, lying a quarter of a mile from the town, which has scarce its equal in England. That part of the town next the sea is so low, that at some tides the houses are washed 10 or 12 feet high.

2. Bridport, 7 miles E. from Lime, at a little distance from the shore, between two small rivers. It stands in a low dirty soil, and consists principally of two streets; the

the one from E. to W. in the great western road, which is the chief support of its trade; and the other from N. to S. in which stands the church. It is a borough, has a market on Saturday, is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament, those in the present being James Grenville and J. Frederick Pinney, Esqrs. The adjacent country was famous for the best hemp, and the town for breeding the best artists in ropes, cables, and nets. The corporation has been since much reduced, which is imputed to the choking up of its harbour, and to the decay of their once flourishing hemp manufacture.

3, 4. Bemister, 10 miles N. of Bridport, is a market-town, and capital of its hundred; as is also Evershot, 6 miles to the N. E.

5. Abbotsbury, 8 Miles S. E. from Bridport, on the coast, has a small market on Thursday. The royalty of this town belongs to the family of the Strangeways, who have a noble swannery here, a curiosity that draws abundance of people to see it.

6, 7, Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, on the same coast, 7 miles S. E. from Abbotsbury, were formerly two distinct boroughs, but often quarrelling about their privileges, they were both deprived of them by K. Henry VI. till Q. Elizabeth restored them, on condition that they should make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; which has caused both to flourish. They are situate on the banks of the Wey, and are joined by a handsome timber bridge of 17 arches. They are governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, &c. And both towns send each two members to parliament; the freemen of both vote for four burgesses, though they are returned as two for each, and the least freeholder has a vote, though he be not an inhabitant. The four members in the present parliament for this united corporation are, Welbore Ellis, Esq; Lord George Cavendish, George Doddington, and Edmund Hungate Beghan, Esqrs. Melcomb is the largest town, having several streets full of good houses, and a fair market-place, where are two markets on Tuesday and Friday; though Weymouth is also a populous, clean, and well-built town, having many substantial inhabitants, and together they grow rich by a great sea-faring trade continually carried on here. Weymouth gives title of viscount to the family of Thynne.

8. Dorchester, 8 miles N. W. from Weymouth, and 97 computed, and 123 measured miles distant from London. It

stands on the banks of the Frome, and is the chief or shire town, where the assizes, quarter-sessions, and elections for knights of the shire, are held. It was almost totally burnt down in 1613, the loss in houses and goods being computed at 200,000*l*. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and capital burgesses, and sends two members to parliament, who at present are J. Pitt, and G. Clavell, Esqrs. Its market, which is very considerable, is on Saturday, and its chief trade is in fine ferges, selling sheep, and brewing ale, which is much esteemed. Here are three churches, a town-hall, shire-hall, and county-goal, a famous free-school, and several almshouses. The town is pretty large, has three very wide streets, stands on a rising ground, and opens at the S. and W. ends into sweet fields and spacious downs. In the time of the Romans it was one of their winter stations, was walled in, and had a castle, which were all demolished afterwards by the Danes. Here are several monuments of antiquity, as an old Roman camp, called Maiden-castle, and an amphitheatre, called the Mambrey.

9. Wareham, 20 miles E. from Dorchester, formerly reckoned the largest town in the county, and was a noted seaport, but by the loss of its haven, occasioned by the retreat of the sea, and its river being choaked with sand, its trade decayed, and the town became poor, and but thinly inhabited. Great part of the east and west sides are turned into gardens, which yield plenty of garlick. It had once 17 churches, which are now reduced to three, and they supplied by one minister. The tower of St. Mary's is its chief ornament. It had formerly a wall, and a strong castle, which have been long since demolished. It consists now only of two streets crossing each other, and they but meanly built. However, it has still a market, is governed by a mayor, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who now are R. Bankes Hodgkinson, and Henry Drax, Esqrs. The chief trade here is in tobacco-pipe clay.

10. Corfe-castle, about 5 miles S. E. of Wareham, in the isle of Purbeck, is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. has a market on Saturday, and sends two members to parliament, the present ones being J. Bond, and H. Banks, Esqrs.—Though Purbeck be called an island, it is only a peninsula; for though it is encompassed, except on the W. by the sea, yet there's no river that separates it quite from the continent. It is about 10 miles long, and 6 broad. It is full of heath, woods, and forests; but the south part is very good land,



land, and underneath are veins of marble, and good stones for building, of which large quantities are sent to London.— Having mentioned Purbeck, we shall here give some account of Portland, which lies S. of Weymouth, and was formerly an island, but now joined to the continent. It is scarce 7 miles round, and is but thinly inhabited. It is encompassed by a ridge of rocks, so that the sides are high, and the middle low. Here's plenty of corn and pasture, but fuel is very scarce. The antient inhabitants were famed for the best flingers in England. On the east side stands the only church in the island, so near the sea that they have been forced to wall the church-yard banks to an incredible height, to preserve it from the fury of the waves. The rocks about it render it inaccessible, except on the north side, where it is defended by a castle; and there is another on the opposite shore, called Sandford castle; and both of them command the road, called Portland-race, because of the strong current here. The island abounds with quarries of excellent durable stone, with which the churches, &c. of London, have been chiefly rebuilt since the great fire. It gives title of duke to the family of Bentinck.

11. Pool, 8 miles N. E. of Corfe-castle, a considerable sea-port town, situate in a great bay or inlet of the sea, which incloses it on all sides except the north, where it is walled in, and has a gate. It is a borough and county of itself, governed by a mayor, &c. and sends two members to parliament, the present ones being Joseph Giffson jun. and G. Trenchard, Esqrs. The houses are generally low and built of stone. It has a good haven, carries on a considerable trade in fish, and is noted for the best and largest oysters in Britain. It has two markets, viz. on Monday and Thursday.

12. Winburn, 5 miles N. of Pool, a large populous town, but meanly built, situate at the foot of an hill, having a well-frequented market on Friday.

13. Cranborn, 12 miles N. of Winburn, has a small market on Wednesday. It is pleasantly seated, and has a chace near it many miles in length.

14. Bere, or Bere Regis, 8 miles N. W. of Wareham, a small town with a market on Wednesday, tho' the inhabitants are but poor and the houses meanly built.

15. Middleton, or Milton Abbas, about the same distance N. W. of Bere, an ancient but poor town, with a small market on Monday.

16. Blandford, 9 miles N. E. of Milton, a very ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, which formerly sent two members to parliament, tho' now it sends

none. It is pleasantly situate on the banks of the Stour, and many of the houses are handsomely built of stone. It is surrounded with a great number of gentlemen's seats, and has a good market on Saturday. Formerly the manufacture of Bandstrings was carried on here, and now straw hats and bone lace employ great numbers. It was burnt down in Q. Elizabeth's reign, and soon after rebuilt; and on June 4, 1731, it was again reduced to ashes, with the church and other publick buildings, and also a village beyond the bridge: It was soon after rebuilt, and by act of parliament, several streets and passages are widened, particularly the market place, and passages to the church, and the sheep market.

17. Shaftsbury, 13 miles N. W. of Blandford, and about 4 miles W. of Salisbury plain, a very antient town, and standing on a hill has a very fine prospect. It is a great thorough-fare and post road, which causes it to be much frequented. It has 3 churches, and the houses are most of them well built with freestone. It has a very good market on Saturday, is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who now are Cuthbert Ellison and William Beckford, Esqrs.

18. Sherburn, 16 miles S. W. of Shaftsbury, a large, populous town, with a collegiate church, a free school and an almshouse. It was formerly a bishop's see, afterwards removed to Salisbury. It has two very considerable markets on Thursday and Saturday, and the medley cloathing is carried on here. It is divided into two parts, both of which are governed by two constables annually chosen.

19. Sturminster, 12 miles E. of Sherburn, a mean town, with a small market on Thursday.

20, 21, 22. Stalbridge, Wickhampton and Haslebury are also market towns.

23. Frampton, 6 miles N. E. of Bridport, pleasantly situated on the river Frome, where are abundance of trouts and other fish. It has a market on Thursday.

24. Cerne, or Cerne Abbas, 5 miles N. E. of Frampton, which though but a mean town, has a very good market on Wednesday for corn, sheep, cattle, &c. It is situate in a dry bottom, watered with a fine rivulet, in an open champaign country.

In this county is a village called Hermitage, remarkable for a large piece of ground being carried, in 1586, by an earthquake or subterraneous wind, 40 rods from its place, leaving a pit, and retaining the trees and hedges on it entire.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 410.

*I shall next give you another Debate we had in our Club upon the Bill for preventing clandestine Marriages, which was that we had upon what we call the third Reading of the Bill, when the usual Motion was made, that the Bill do pass; whereupon T. Herminius stood up, and spoke in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**U**PON the second reading of this bill I was one who gave my vote for its being committed, which I did not out of any respect to the other house, for I do not think we owe them any such respect, as they often upon the second reading reject bills sent up by us, and some which have been very unanimously and deliberately agreed to in this house. I did so because I approved of the principle upon which the bill was pretended to be founded. I always thought that clandestine marriages, especially such as are scandalous or infamous with respect to either of the contracting parties, should be prevented, if it could be done without producing greater evil, which is that of preventing marriage itself; therefore I was for sending the bill to a committee, in order to see if it could be so amended as to prevent its producing this evil, to which it plainly appeared to be liable when it made its first appearance in this house. Accordingly it has been very much altered in the committee, but far, I think, from being amended; for it is still liable not only to this evil, but to almost every bad consequence that could at first be apprehended from it, of which that of its tending towards introducing an aristocracy is one of the most apparent.

It is a maxim allowed, Sir, by all the best writers upon government, that power or dominion will always follow property; and if we consider how vastly the number of our nobility has been increased since the beginning of this century, what extensive possessions are already vested in that body, what new possessions may be added by the marriage of heiresses, and the now so frequent nobilitating of rich commoners, and how independent of the crown all our landholders, especially our nobility, have been rendered, ever since the abolishing of military tenures, and the suppressing of the court of wards and liveries: I say, if we consider these

G—H—

October, 1753.

things, Sir, we cannot avoid being apprehensive lest the whole power of our government should soon center in the other house, or at least so much as to set it above being controlled by the crown and the commons united together. But why should I say the crown and the commons? The commons, Sir, have no power, no constitutional being, but what they have by their representatives in this house; and if we consider what a large share of property the other house has in every county, and what a number of our cities and boroughs are become absolutely dependent upon some neighbouring peer, have we not reason to fear, lest the other house should become the absolute disposers of most of the seats in this? For this purpose the sole power of being the ultimate and supreme judges in all cases of property, which we seem now to have yielded to them, must always be of great use; and from experience we know, that our standing order against the peer's concerning himself in the election of members to serve for the commons in parliament, is an order which even now we find it impossible to carry into execution; much less will it be possible to carry it into execution after a majority of us have been returned by the influence of the other house: Nay, I do not know but I may live to see it put to the vote here, and carried by a great majority, to have this order erased out of our journals, as being disrespectful to the other house; for the respect due to it is already, I find, made use of as an argument for biasing the votes of gentlemen in this.

Now, Sir, if the other house should once get into their possession the power of electing, or rather of nominating a majority of the members of this, I shall submit to the consideration of gentlemen, and it deserves the consideration of every commoner in the kingdom, whether our constitution would not be entirely overturned? They might, perhaps, continue the shadow of a monarchy; but our king would be under the necessity of entirely submitting to be governed by the leaders of the other house; and this would add to their influence at all elections of members to serve in this, because they would thereby get the executive part of our government into their hands, and consequently the nomination to all posts and employments in the state, in which we may suppose their sons, their brothers,

LII

and

and even their valets and footmen would not be forgot. Would our king in such case be any thing more than a doge of Venice? Would any commoner in England have a resource against the oppression of a neighbouring lord? And as our nobility would always take care to have some of themselves at the head of our army and navy, it would be impossible for the king or people to recover themselves out of their hands, or to restore the constitution without a civil war; which, if successful on the side of the people, might probably end in subjecting us to an absolute and arbitrary monarch; and if unsuccessful, would probably end in abolishing even the shadow of what is monarchical or democratical in our form of government.

Upon this occasion, Sir, I cannot avoid observing the great difference between that assembly in which the constitutional power of our nobility is lodged, and that in which the constitutional power of the commons is lodged. The other house is a certain, fixt and unchangeable assembly, in which every one of our nobility has a seat established hereditarily in his family; whereas this house consists of a changeable, fluctuating assembly of men, no one member of which is absolutely certain of having a seat here in the next ensuing parliament. The former therefore may probably unite in augmenting the power of their assembly at the expence of our constitution; because every member of it thereby increases the power and the consequence of his family for ever; but no member of this house can well be supposed to concur in any unconstitutional design for increasing the power of this assembly, because it is so far from increasing the power or consequence of his family, that he himself may suffer by it, in case he should not be returned a member of the next ensuing parliament. And for the same reason the other house is much more capable of concerting and steadily pursuing ambitious and unconstitutional designs, than this house can ever be supposed to be; to which I must add, that by a law passed since the revolution, it is rendered much more difficult for the crown to prevent the prosecution of such designs.

When I say this, Sir, I believe every gentleman will suppose I mean the law passed in the 7th of king William, by which it is provided, that upon the trial of any peer or peers for treason or misprision, all the peers who have a right to sit and vote in parliament, shall be duly summoned to appear at such trial, and to vote at the same. I shall readily grant

that before the passing of this act, the crown had too great a power as to the summoning of those peers who were to appear and vote at such trials; but it must likewise be granted, that by this law the body of peers have got a power of protecting any one of their number, and would probably make use of this power, if they should ever form a design of encroaching both upon the crown and the commons, and ingrossing to themselves alone the whole power of our government; and such a design as this they may very probably form, if they should ever acquire such an influence over our elections, as to be able to return a majority of the members of this house; for they would probably prevail with most of the leading men in this house to concur in such a design, by promising to adopt them into the order of nobility; and they have the establishment of the present aristocratical and tyrannical form of government in Venice as a precedent for directing their method of proceeding.

Until after the end of the 13th century, Sir, every citizen of Venice of any substance had a vote in their great council, and a chance of being chosen into the highest offices of the state, as well as being protected by that council against the greatest man in their city; but a few of their richest citizens having then got too much influence in their great council, they prevailed with it to pass a law, by which it was enacted, that none but such a certain number of families should for the future have a right to appear or vote in their great council; from which time those families assumed the name of noble Venetians, and none but they, or such as they have since been pleased to adopt, have now any share in the government of the republick; for as to all the rest of the people, they are as great slaves as the people are in Turkey, and they are treated with more insolence by their nobles, than the Turks are by their bashaws; which would probably be our case, should our nobility be ever able to ingross the whole power of our government to themselves alone; and it is certain, that we are in more danger of it, than the Venetians were at the time this change in their form of government was established; for they had then no nobility among them, much less a body of nobility distinct from the people, acting in an assembly by themselves alone, and possessed of a negative in their legislative power, as well as the last resort in the jurisdiction.

Sir, when we consider the circumstances and condition of the state and people



of Venice when this remarkable change in their form of government was brought about, we have reason to be surprised how it was possible to concert such a design, much more how it was possible to carry it into execution; and we can ascribe it to no cause but that of their having allowed a few families to accumulate too great a share of the wealth of their country: This therefore, as well as a great many other instances, must convince us, that there is no preserving a form of government which has any thing of the democratical in its constitution, but by dispersing, as much as possible, the wealth and property of the society through the whole body of the people, and by preventing, as much as possible, every custom or regulation that may enable those, who have already too much, to accumulate more. That this would be one of the bad effects of the bill now under our consideration, if passed into a law, I think no man can contest; for it is certain, that parents generally have no consideration for the affections of their child. Let a man be but rich, he may be deformed, he may be brutish in his nature, nay, he may be next degree to an idiot, yet still an old miser will think him a proper husband for his only daughter. Let a woman be but rich, she may be ugly, she may be diseased, she may be justly suspected as to her chastity, yet still an old miser will think her a fit match for his only son; and in both cases the father often takes every method in his power to force a compliance with his desire: Nay, we know, that the son or daughter has often no way of avoiding such a detestable match, but by getting him or herself married clandestinely to some other; but this resource will be taken away from every unfortunate child, should this bill be passed into a law, so that our avaritious rich men will have an indefeasible method of accumulating more wealth into their families; and ambition, the next governing passion of all rich misers, will appropriate every rich heiress in the kingdom to the eldest son of some of our nobility, which in a few years must greatly increase the property and influence of the other house of parliament, to the manifest danger of our present happy constitution.

In short, Sir, I think there can be nothing more evident than that this bill must tend towards introducing an aristocratical form of government amongst us; therefore I must be of opinion, that our giving our consent to its being passed into a law, would be a sort of treachery towards our constituents, as it is a step to-

wards reducing them to the same abject slavish condition, which the people of Venice were reduced to by their great council in the beginning of the 14th century. But this of its being dangerous to our constitution is not the only bad consequence to be apprehended from passing this bill into a law; for it will really prove a sort of prohibition of marriage with respect to all our poorer sort of people, because it will render the solemnization of that ceremony so tedious and troublesome, or so expensive, that many of them will either chuse to live single, or agree to live together without any marriage at all. We know how averse our people generally are to a proclamation of banns, even in the present method, when in any of our holy-day weeks the whole may be performed, and the loving couple made happy by marriage in three or four days; how much more averse then will they be to this way of marrying, when they must give a week's notice before the banns can be first proclaimed, and after that must wait above three weeks before the proclamation of banns can be finished, and the marriage ceremony performed according to the rules prescribed by this bill? We may therefore with great reason presume, that very few even of the most vulgar sort of our people will submit to be married by way of proclamation of banns; and what with stamp-duties and fees we have made licences so expensive, that very few of them can bear the expence, and if they could, there are but few of them that know how to come at a licence.

What then will be the consequence, Sir, of passing this bill into a law? In my opinion, the certain consequence will be that of rendering common whoring as frequent among the lower sort of people, as it is now among those of the better sort; and multitudes of wenches in all parts of the country, when they find they cannot get husbands according to law, will set up the trade; so that the bill ought really to be called, a bill for the increase of fornication in this kingdom. How this will suit with the religion or morals of our people I shall leave to the consideration of our clergy, but I am sure it will not suit with the happiness of the society, which must always depend upon increasing the breed of the industrious and labouring sort of people amongst us; and therefore instead of making a law for preventing this increase by throwing obstacles in the way of marriage, we should consider what is the cause that makes clandestine marriages so frequent amongst us, and endeavour to remove that cause by some new regulation. I shall not pre-

tend to offer any scheme for this purpose, but I must say, that I can see no necessity for a proclamation of banns: I can see no reason why the parish should be told so often, and in such a solemn and public manner, that there is a marriage intended between John the plowman and Mary the dairy-maid; and it is plain, that neither the clergy nor the promoters of this bill think a proclamation of banns absolutely necessary, because they admit of a marriage licence without it. I am therefore apt to suspect, that this proclamation of banns was introduced, and is now to be enforced by law, in order to render licences necessary; and the only use of a licence I take to be that of putting money into the pockets of our clergymen or some of their officers: Whereas, if the parson of every parish had a power to marry people at his church without either licence or proclamation of banns, I believe, we should never have any such marriage shop set up as that at Keith's chapel, or any of those now kept within the rules of the Fleet or King's-bench prisons; and if there were no such public marriage shops kept, a young gentleman or a young lady would find it very difficult to get married to any low or infamous person, because a settled clergyman would have some regard to his character; and as such clergymen are not below the law, they might be prevented by law from marrying any but such as they knew, or such as were recommended to them by some person of character whom they did know, who should always be present at the ceremony, and a signing witness to the register and certificate of marriage.

I shall not say, Sir, that this would prevent a young gentleman or young lady's being ever married without the consent of their parents or guardians; nor do I think that such marriages ought to be absolutely prohibited, because it would be giving a greater power to parents, and especially guardians, than they ought to have, and which, from experience we may presume, would often be made a very bad, a very tyrannical use of. But it would, I am persuaded, prevent infamous or scandalous marriages, because there would then be no shop for the solemnization of such a marriage, as their only support now arises from the multitude of vulgar marriages solemnized at such shops, because they cannot be so conveniently, or at so cheap a rate, solemnized any where else. Whereas, if a marriage could be solemnized as conveniently, and for as little expence, at the parish church, and by a regular clergyman, even the most

vulgar would chuse to be married there; and I should readily agree to any law you please for enforcing the keeping of a regular register at every church or chapel where marriages could be solemnized, and for the more easily convicting, and more severely punishing such as should be guilty of bigamy; but I cannot agree to what will be in some measure a prohibition of marriage amongst the poor, for the sake of preventing what we call clandestine marriages amongst the rich; for marriage may be compared to the importation of some of the conveniences of life: If you lay heavy taxes upon such importation, you of course introduce smuggling, and if by severe laws you prevent smuggling, you force the poor to make the best shift they can without the use of such conveniences; so by taxing and throwing obstacles in the way of marriage, you of course introduce clandestine marriages, and if you prevent these by severer laws, you will force the poor to make the best shift they can without marrying. This, I am convinced, will be the effect of the bill now before us, and as this is neither consistent with the religion or morals of the people, nor with the interest or happiness of the society, I must be against passing this bill into a law.

*The next that spoke was L. Bellienus, whose Speech upon this Occasion was to the following Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

I HAVE not very long had the honour of a seat in this august assembly, but, I believe, the oldest member amongst us never was present at such an extraordinary debate as what we are now upon. The real question now before us is, whether we shall leave our young gentlemen of fortune, whilst under age, a prey to bawds and prostitutes, and our young ladies of fortune, whilst under age, a prey to sharpers and fortune-hunters, or whether we shall pass a bill which alone can effectually put an end to this evil, by which so many of our best families have suffered, and more may suffer, and a bill which cannot possibly be attended with any inconvenience or danger to the society? To hear such a question seriously opposed, and gravely debated, must certainly appear very strange to every one, who is not well acquainted with our constitution; and if there were any foreigners now in our gallery, I hope there are not, they would certainly suppose, that many of us were sharpers or fortune-hunters.

I—B—

and



and many others of us in combination with bawds and prostitutes.

To confirm what I say, Sir, I shall consider this bill, first as to the evil which it is designed to put an end to, and next as to the inconveniences and dangers which, it is said, may be apprehended from it. By our law, as it stands at present, a boy of 14 years of age may be seduced to marry a kitchen wench, or a common prostitute, and let his quality and fortune be never so considerable, he can never by any means avoid such a rash, inconsiderate, and infamous marriage: Nay, even our king's eldest son, the heir apparent to our crown, may at this age be seduced to marry a creature, without possibility of avoiding such a marriage by any law now in being. Then with regard to the female sex, a girl just turned of 12 years of age, may be seduced to marry the lowest, the most infamous wretch I can name, and let her quality or fortune be never so great, this marriage can never be avoided, nor can you inflict any higher punishment upon the man who marries such a girl, than an imprisonment for five years; neither can you, I think, deprive either her or her husband of the possession of her fortune, if her parents were both dead at the time of such marriage; and tho' it be high treason to violate the king's eldest daughter, yet it is neither treason nor felony to marry her, even tho' she be then presumptive heir to the crown, nor could you by any law now subsisting disannul such a marriage, if she was above 12 years old when the marriage was contracted, so that the son, perhaps, of a footman who had seduced her at that age to marry him, might come to have a legal right to the crown of these realms, and a right which you could not make void by any law now in being: I say, Sir, by any law now in being, because in such extraordinary cases, I do not know what the parliament might be induced to do by a law *ex post facto*; but as all such laws are of the most dangerous consequence, surely the wisdom of the nation, as our parliaments are called, should have foresight enough to prevent its being ever under a necessity to make any such.

Sir, I shall readily grant, that if our clergymen were all men of easy circumstances and unexceptionable characters, there would be no great danger of any such infamous marriages as I have mentioned being ever contracted, because no such clergyman will ever solemnize the religious ceremony of marriage between any two persons without knowing something of their characters, and would absolutely refuse to do so, if the marriage

appeared to him to be rash, scandalous, or infamous, with respect to either of the parties. But I am sorry to say, Sir, that many of our clergy are not in easy circumstances, and some are very far from being of unexceptionable characters; for we all know that some of them have set up shops, as the Hon. gentleman very properly called them, where any two persons whatsoever may be clandestinely married, without any inquiry into their characters, or even notwithstanding its being known, that the marriage will be of the most infamous sort, with respect to one of the contracting parties. This we all know, Sir, and I believe, every one of us may recollect more than one instance, where a young gentleman or a young lady has been betrayed, and deceitfully drawn into such a marriage, to the great grief of their parents, and the utter ruin of themselves. And as the evil is so glaring, and the misfortunes arising from it so notoriously frequent, will any gentleman say that a remedy should not be attempted, or that any other adequate remedy can be contrived, but that of declaring the marriage void, if not celebrated according to such rules as are or shall be prescribed by law?

That the parliament has a power to do so: That there is nothing inconsistent with justice or with religion in our doing so, no one, I believe, Sir, will doubt, who considers that this bill has already passed the house of lords, where the learned bishops have voices, and where the learned judges always attend and are ready to inform their lordships upon every point relating to law or right; and that our doing so can be no way inconsistent with the good of society, we may learn from the practice of our neighbours the Dutch. In Holland, Sir, a regular proclamation of banns, much the same with what we have here, is so necessary, that a marriage without it is absolutely void, without any decree or sentence of any court for declaring it so; and this proclamation of banns must be made not only in the place where the parties then reside, but also in the place of their former residence, if they have resided but a short time in the place where they then are; and even after proclamation of banns, they must be married in the church or chapel of the religion to which they belong; neither of which can be dispensed with but by the supreme court of Holland with respect to the nobility, or by the supreme magistrate of their city with respect to the other inhabitants; so that in Holland no licence can be granted, either as to the proclamation



of banns, or as to not being married at church, by any ecclesiastical person or court whatsoever; and no such licence or dispensation ought to be granted but upon good cause shewn to the court or magistrate, why one or both of these should be dispensed with.

Then, Sir, with regard to the consent of parents or guardians, the law of Holland is, that a son under 25, or a daughter under 20 years of age, must have the consent of the father, if alive, of the mother, if he be dead, or of the next relations, if both be dead; and such a power have the parents over their children under this age, that even after the banns have been regularly proclaimed, they may interpose and forbid the marriage, without being obliged to shew any cause for so doing, unless the proper magistrate should suspect their having a very selfish unjust cause; and if notwithstanding their forbidding the marriage the same should be solemnized, it is by their law, what they call *ipso jure*, void, that is to say, without the sentence of any court for declaring it void. Indeed, if the parents be both dead, the guardians or relations refusing their consent, or forbidding the marriage, are obliged to assign their reasons before the proper magistrate, who may approve or disapprove of them as he sees cause; and if without his authority the marriage should be solemnized, the marriage, 'tis true, is not void, but the party thus marrying a person under age, can reap no benefit by the marriage from the estate of the person so married. Nay, such is the duty of children to their parents, according to the opinion of the Dutch, that even after they are above the ages I have mentioned, they are obliged to give express notice to their parents of their intended marriage, who have 14 days after such notice, to appear before the proper magistrate and give their reasons for forbidding the marriage, and if those reasons should be approved of, and the marriage nevertheless solemnized, it would be *ipso jure* void.

I have been the more full in my account of the laws of Holland with regard to marriage, because I hope it will from thence appear, that every objection against the bill now under our consideration is frivolous and entirely groundless; and I must farther observe, Sir, that these laws are in force with regard to every subject of Holland even tho' the marriage should be solemnized in a place not under the dominion of the states, and according to the rules prescribed by the laws of that place. I knew that as every one

of the seven provinces is a sort of sovereignty within itself, the laws of the other provinces are in some few respects different from those of the province of Holland, but in general they are pretty much the same; and these laws with respect to all the provinces have subsisted for several centuries, without adding to the power of the nobility of that country, or being any hindrance to the marriage of the poor, or any bar to the propagation of industrious and laborious people in that country, which, I believe, is the most populous spot of ground of any upon this globe, not even excepting China, tho' we admit all we have heard of that country to be literally true.

With respect to this bill's being a step towards introducing an aristocracy amongst us, by securing all the rich heiresses of the kingdom to the eldest sons of our nobility, I am surprised, Sir, at the suggestion; for admitting that rich fathers, or guardians of rich heiresses would always chuse to have their daughters or wards married to peers or the eldest sons of peers, and would take measures to compel the young ladies under their care to agree to such matches, tho' contrary to their inclinations, which, experience must convince us, is not to be admitted, yet from the laws of this country we must know, that no father can absolutely compel his daughter, much less can a guardian compel his ward, to marry any one he pleases, and if the young lady will but stay till she is one and twenty, she may as freely marry the man she likes after this bill is passed into a law, as she can do at this present time, because neither the father nor the guardian can then forbid the banns, or prevent her having a licence, unless there be something very infamous in the match she proposes for herself; and even in that case it could be done only by making interest with the proper persons not to grant a licence or to proclaim the banns; for this bill gives no legal power to the father, or to any relation, of a gentleman or lady of full age, to prevent the granting a licence, or the proclamation of banns; and if the proper officer should refuse to grant a licence, or the proper clergyman should refuse to proclaim the banns, without a just cause, I believe, he would be liable to an action upon which very heavy damages might be recovered against him.

But now, Sir, supposing that by this bill's being passed into a law, all the rich heiresses in the kingdom could be effectually secured for the eldest sons of our peers, I believe the property of our nobility in general will in every age be

as much diminished by the extinction of some, and the extravagance of others, as it can be increased by the marriage of heiresses or the creation of new peers. This has always been my way of thinking, and I am sorry to say that the conduct of the present generation furnishes me with reasons for being confirmed in this way of thinking, rather than with any reason for altering it; from whence I am of opinion, that we have more reason to apprehend danger to our constitution from an increase of the number of peers, than from an increase of their property, for nothing can be of more dangerous consequence to our constitution, than a great number of peers who cannot support their dignity, without a pension from, or some employment under the crown; which may very probably happen, if the number of peers should be very much increased, as no estate can by our law be unalienably annexed to the title, and as the family estate is often separated from the title, when the latter happens to devolve upon a collateral branch; therefore, if it were in our power, I think, we should contribute towards a poor lord's being always sure of matching himself with some rich heiress, and thereby restoring the lustre and the independency of his family.

Then, Sir, as to the marriage of our poor, there is nothing in this bill that can prevent any thing of that kind which ought to be encouraged, or even suffered; for as to all those rash and inconsiderate marriages which are entered into between two poor creatures, sometimes before they have got cloaths to their backs, and often before they have saved any thing for furnishing a lodging or cottage for themselves, or have got into any way of providing for themselves, much less for their children, I think they ought all, if it were possible, to be prevented; therefore to lay the poor under a necessity of thinking beforehand of what they are about, is in my opinion, a wise and necessary regulation, and can prevent no marriage which ought to be permitted; and as to such of the poor, who have thought beforehand, and in consequence thereof have saved a little money, and got into some way of living, if they are in a very great hurry to be married, or not willing to have the parish made acquainted with their intended marriage, 30 or 40 shillings is not such a large sum as to prevent their getting themselves married; and this is the highest expence that a marriage by licence will cost them any where in this kingdom, for in most places it will not cost near so much; nor can any of them be at a loss where to apply for a licence, because

the parson or curate of their parish can always inform them.

But besides the reason of the thing, Sir, the example of Holland, where the marriage is absolutely void if entered into without proclamation of banns or licence, must convince us, that such a regulation in this kingdom can no way prevent or lessen the number of marriages amongst our poor; and from the same example we must be convinced, that it can no way impede the propagation of the industrious and laborious part of our people; for there is no country in the world where this sort of people is more numerous, more frugal, or more diligent than they are in Holland, which I am apt to think is chiefly owing to their preventing those rash and inconsiderate marriages so frequent in this country; for if an inquiry were to be strictly made, I believe it would appear, that our Fleet and May-fair marriages have very much increased the propagation of beggars, rogues, and the most abandoned sort of prostitutes, amongst us, and but very little that of laborious and industrious poor, as most of this sort here in London are such as were born and brought up in the country, where they have very few clandestine marriages, and where their marriages do not proceed from a drunken frolick, or some sudden whim, as most of our clandestine marriages here in London do, and as they are suddenly joined they are very often as suddenly parted, and each of them perhaps in a few days coupled with a fresh spouse; therefore I do not at all wonder at its appearing, that vast multitudes have been married in a year at such a place as May-fair. But this is such an abuse of the religious ceremony of marriage, that no man who thinks there is any thing sacred in that ceremony, can in my opinion be against passing this bill into a law, as it is the only effectual method for putting an end to this abuse, and for shutting up those infamous marriage shops, which have so long been a scandal to this country and a public nuisance in the eye of every sober christian.

I have said, Sir, the only effectual method; for what the Hon. gentleman who spoke last was pleased to propose, is rather a scheme for rendering all marriages clandestine, than for preventing any such for the future; because an abandoned fellow might then marry twenty different women in twenty different parishes, and might in every parish get an alshouse-keeper, or some tradesman, to vouch for him to the incumbent, who could not take upon him to object to the character of one of his parishioners against whom he



had no legal objection; and if the fellow should afterwards be discovered to be a rogue, the person who recommended him might bring himself off by saying, that he had known him for so long, and had never heard of his having been married to any other woman. And if a young lady of fortune should be seduced by a sharper or footman to elope from her parents or guardians, in order to go and marry him, can we think that he could not find, in some distant parish, a house-keeper of unexceptionable character to recommend him and the lady to the curate of the parish? This scheme, I shall grant, would be effectual enough for shutting up the infamous marriage shops we have now amongst us, because it would make every church and chapel in England a shop for clandestine marriages, and some of them, I fear, would become very near as infamous as those we have now in May-fair or the Fleet.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that nothing but that of rendering every marriage void which is not publicly solemnized according to the rules prescribed by law, can prevent the evils now so justly complained of, and by which so many of our best families have suffered; and as there are no rules prescribed by this bill, but such as are absolutely necessary for preventing impositions, and such as I have shewn, both from reason and the example of Holland, to be productive of no dangerous consequences, I shall be for its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

As all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB, are not inserted in their Journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is an old proverb, that a By-stander sees more of the game than either of the parties engaged in it; but for the truth of this proverb, we must suppose the by-stander to be such a one as perfectly understands the game; for a by-stander at a game at chess, who knows nothing, or but very little, of the game, cannot surely be supposed to see more of the game than either of the persons engaged in it. For this reason I have always thought it very presumptuous in any of our little garrateer statesmen, to assume the name

of By-stander; because if he thereby means any thing, he must mean to insinuate to the reader, that he sees further into our political contests than any of our ministers of state, or any of the heads of the opposition. *Credat Judeus appella.* And indeed, by what they write, they soon shew that to be false, which, by the name they assume, they endeavour to insinuate. This was never more apparent than in some remarks lately published by one who presumes to call himself a By-stander, upon two of the speeches in your Magazine against the famous bill for naturalizing the Jews.

This author's first argument in favour of the bill is to shew, that it will have little or no effect; *risum teneatis?* But the reason he gives, why it will have no effect, is still more ridiculous: The Jews, he says, are hated and detested by all who call themselves Christians: Must it not then, says he, be the greatest absurdity and inconsistency to suppose, that the Jews will leave those *Christian* countries, where they now live securely, to come and settle in any great number in this country where they are generally hated and detested?

His next, and indeed the only other argument he brings in favour of the bill is, that the Jews, even tho' they should all be made natural born subjects, will neither purchase lands, nor erect any manufactures, nor exercise any trade in this kingdom, *Quam ridicula.*

The author having thus, as he thinks, furnished us with sufficient arguments for the passing of this bill into a law, proceeds next to answer some of the arguments that were made use of against it; and he wisely concludes, that there is not any curse attends the Jewish nation, because our Saviour upon the cross cried, *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do:* And because St. Stephen, when they were stoning him to death, cried, *Lord, lay not this sin to their charge.* In this our by-stander shews himself to be as shallow a divine as he is a politician; for every school-boy must know, that both these petitions implied the condition, provided they sincerely and heartily repented of the crime they had committed: Can this be supposed, whilst they continue obstinate in their unbelief? God Almighty may be pleased to open their eyes, and when he does, they can have no occasion for such a bill as this; but until he does, we have 1700 years experience for supposing, that a curse does and will attend the nation in general; for none but such a divine as this author will suppose, that God Almighty will ever shew mercy to

\* I have added the word *Christian*, because even this By-stander cannot be so ignorant as to suppose, that Jews can live securely in the despotick and tyrannical governments of Asia or Africa.



an obstinate sinner or unbeliever; and every Christian must grant, that we ought not voluntarily to associate with sinners or unbelievers.

The next argument he takes notice of is that drawn from the story of Esther, and in order to shew that this story was not properly applied, he lays down two positions, both of which are false. The first is, that this story is recorded in the holy scripture to do honour, instead of being a reproach, to the Jews. From what part of the book he drew this position, neither he nor any one else can tell; for the story is related merely to shew the reason why the Jews afterwards kept the 14th and 15th days of the month Adar as days of feasting and joy, and of sending portions one to another, and gifts to the poor; and at the same time to inculcate that religious and moral doctrine, that God Almighty by his Providence often makes the wicked fall into the pit which they had dug for others. I shall indeed grant, that if the unfortunate natives who had fallen under the displeasure of the Jews, were possessed of any thing that was worth taking, it was honourable in the Jews, and at the same time very political, considering who helped them to perpetrate this massacre, not to lay their hands on the prey; but no man will say, that they could acquire any honour by murdering 76000 defenceless people.

This our By-stander was himself sensible of, and therefore his second position is, that the Jews were assaulted by the people, and that they killed this great number in their own defence: Whereas the sacred historian says, chap. 9, v. 2, 3. *The Jews gathered themselves together in their cities, throughout all the provinces of the king Ahasuerus, to lay hands on such as sought their hurt; and no man could withstand them, for the fear of them fell upon all people. And all the rulers of the provinces, and the lieutenants, and the deputies, and officers (or servants) of the king, helped the Jews; because the fear of Mordecai fell upon them.* Thus from the holy scripture itself it appears, that this was what may properly be called a general massacre of an innocent defenceless people; for tho' the Jews were probably then as much hated and detested by the people of that country, as they are now by the people of this country, and always must be by the people of all countries, because they hate and detest all but their own people, yet if the decree obtained by Haman had been to be carried into execution, and all the Jews to be murdered, it was not the people, but the rulers of the provinces, the lieutenants, the deputies, and the servants of the king,

October, 1753.

that is to say, the standing army, that were to have been the chief executioners and murderers. In this therefore the Jews may most justly be compared with the Papists, the only difference being, that this Jewish massacre exceeded, as to the number of people murdered, any Popish massacre we read of in history.

The 3d, and the only other argument this author attempts to answer, is that of its being very precarious to expect, that this bill will induce an old rich Jew, who has been born and bred in another country, to come over to settle and live here. In order to answer this argument he states it, as if the gentleman had said, that this bill will not encourage or prevail with one rich Jew to come from abroad, and settle in this nation: Upon which our author exults thus: "And if it will not encourage rich Jews to come over and settle here, no man can be so weak as to think it will bring over the poor Jews.—Is not this a plain confession, that this bill will do neither good nor harm?" From whence he wisely concludes, "that the opposers have been acting a farce." Whereas every man of common sense would from hence conclude, that the legislature has been acting a farce, and that every member of a legislature ought to oppose passing a new law, if he thinks it such a one as will do neither good nor harm. But tho' an old rich Jew may not be prevailed on to leave a climate which, from his infancy, he has been accustomed to, in order to live under a new climate which may very probably be disagreeable to his constitution, yet his children may, and very probably will, when they can thereby intitle themselves to all the liberties and privileges of a free-born Englishman; and as half a dozen, or perhaps half a hundred Jews, (for I know of no law or order to prevent it) may be included in one naturalization bill, it is so far from being weak to think that this bill will bring over the poor Jews, that it is ridiculous to suppose the contrary, considering the abject slavish condition in which the Jews live in every country of the world, even Holland not excepted; and the security they acquire for life, liberty, and estate, by being naturalized in this country.

Our By-stander had not the sagacity to find out, that the gentleman who made use of this argument, did not make use of it for shewing, that the bill would do neither good nor harm, but to shew, that it would not do the good our ministers expected from it. He knew that ministers seldom extend their views beyond what they think may be the term of their

M m m

own

own administration; and that our ministers expected, that this bill would induce the rich Jews to come here from all parts of the world, to invest their money in our funds, which would enable them to run the nation yet farther in debt, in case of a new war, or to reduce yet farther the interest payable on our publick funds, in case the peace continued. But neither this gentleman, nor any gentleman of common-sense ever supposed, that when the birth-right of Englishmen was thus so generously, and at so cheap a rate, tendered to the whole Jewish nation, great numbers of them would not in a few years come over, either to turn our landed gentlemen out of their estates, or our merchants and shop-keepers out of their trade; will any man but this shallow politician suppose, that the Jews, who can purchase land estates no where in the world, will not come to purchase here, as soon as they are convinced, that they cannot only purchase here, but are to have the protection of our laws, and of our lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, high sheriffs, justices of the peace, and standing army, for securing them in the enjoyment of the land estates they purchase? Will any but such a one suppose, that the Jews will not come to be merchants, shop-keepers, masters of manufactories, &c. in this country, when they find they can do so with as much security as any natural born subject, and with more than they can expect in any other country whatsoever?

These are suppositions which none but such as are totally ignorant of the nature, as well as the present state of mankind, will make. Therefore it is most reasonable to suppose, that in a few years we shall have an inundation of Jews amongst us; and the consequences with respect to our constitution will certainly be fatal; for it was rightly observed by one of the members of your Political Club, that the Jews can never, like other foreigners, incorporate with us\*: They must always remain a distinct people; and as they hate and detest all people but themselves, they must be always hateful and detestable to the people of this kingdom; therefore, for their own safety, as well as security, they must always be for exalting the power of the crown and debasing that of the people; consequently, at all elections they will throw their weight into the ministerial scale; and if many of them should become possessed of land estates in our counties, and many others of them should become sharers in the rights and privileges of our cities and boroughs, would it be possible for us ever to have a

free and independent parliament, or a parliament that would give themselves the least concern about the liberties and privileges of the people? Therefore it is, I think, a demonstration, that this Jews act, if not repealed, must necessarily at last destroy our constitution.

**A** But suppose the nation should take the alarm, before such a number of Jews were naturalized, by birth or otherwise, as to be able to carry most of our elections in favour of the court; and suppose such a parliament should be chosen, as would bring in a proper bill for guarding against this danger; if we had then a great number of rich Jews in the kingdom, and an artful, ambitious prince upon the throne, what would be the consequence? He would not do as Charles I. did: He would not think of raising money by illegal methods upon his people, before he had an army willing, and sufficient for enforcing the payment of them; but he would dismiss his parliament, and immediately draw together a numerous army of natives and foreigners, for which purpose the Jews would readily furnish him with the necessary sums of money, because they might depend upon being repaid with usury, as soon as the prince had established his absolute power.

**D** This suggestion is far from being chimerical; for the example of king John, which was very properly mentioned by another member of your Political Club†, must convince us, that a king who has money may always have an army fit for his purpose; and whoever reads the history of that tyrannical reign with due attention, must, I think, be of opinion, that we have already too many Jews amongst us; **E** for I shall always be jealous, I hope laudably jealous, of the crown's having any other way of raising money than that of a free grant from the people in parliament. And if any future king of this kingdom should, by the advice of wicked or corrupt ministers, resolve to protect the Jews in defiance of his parliament, can we make it a doubt, whether or no the Jews would supply such a king with money for raising such an army as would render it unnecessary for him ever to call another parliament?

**F** I hope, I have now shewn, that this act not only may, but necessarily must do great harm, and as our By-stander has allowed, that it can do but very little good, even he, I think, must grant, that it is an act which ought not to have been passed, and an act which ought, as soon as possible, to be repealed.

Cambridge, I am, &c.  
Sept. 17, 1753.

\* See Lond. Mag. for June last, p. 265.

† See Lond. Mag. for July, p. 317, col. 2.



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR long delay of the insertion of my letter made me imagine you did not design to publish it; but as I now find it was occasioned by the great room the debates took up in your Magazine, which were things of greater consequence, and finding this gentleman has made a reply to a letter of Mr. Horne's, (p. 281.) I therefore hope you will give this a place also in our next.—If there should be any thing this gentleman has objected to that I have not answered or have overlooked, I shall be glad to know it by your Magazine, and I will then either agree with him or give my reasons for dissenting from him. I am

Oxford, Yours,  
Sept. 29, 1753. CANDIDUS.

THIS gentleman in his reply observes thus. "One sort of fluid may be rarer than another and yet consist of particles of a larger size; and if the constituent particles of one fluid, or any other sort of matter, be smaller than the constituent particles of another fluid, I cannot look upon them to be the same sort of fluid: They must be two different sorts, even tho' mankind should give them the same name." This is asserted with the author's wonted confidence, but wants some proof, either by experiments or otherwise, to be credited; and as we now admit nothing into philosophy but what is grounded on experiments, which are against the above assertion, therefore, I hope, its author will excuse me for not assenting to it.—In the first place, it is entirely begging the question, when he says, "that one sort of fluid may be rarer than another and yet consist of particles of a larger size." For to come to the original particles or atoms of any fluid is out of our power, therefore this assertion is false in fact; but this we do know, that the more divided or the smaller the parts of any body are, the rarer it will be and the less resistance it will have; and as, in my last letter, I produced experiments that prove fire, light and air were of the same substance or essence; so, I think, unless he can prove that these experiments are not just, he must allow this, viz. that the smaller the airs are, the more rare they will be, and where they are most condensed, or where the largest number of atoms are united, there they must be the most dense, and cause the greatest resistance.

In the next place, this gentleman says, "how the constituent particles of a fluid, or any other sort of matter, can of them-

selves become of a smaller or larger size, I cannot conceive; for friction or internal motion never alters the constituent parts of any sort of matter, but only separates those parts which before adhered together." Here again he either misunderstands or misrepresents him, for Mr. Horne does not suppose, that the original, or (as he pleases to call them) the constituent particles of matter become of a smaller or larger size, but only a separation of concretes of those that had adhered together.

"Nor can I conceive, why a fluid of larger constituent particles should push hard against a fluid of small constituent particles, if there be no interstitial vacuities."

As to interstitial vacuities, this gentleman, to make a plausible argument, carries it farther than can be determined, nay, farther than is intended or desired; for we will not contend, supposing a number of original particles or atoms of the smallest size were united together, that there shall be no interstitial vacuities between them, because this is a thing of no consequence in the dispute, nor can there be any experimental proof on either side, therefore this must depend on our own imagination; but by interstitial vacuities, we mean the vacuities amongst all concreted matter of the universe in general, as we find in the diamond itself, where we see the vacuities between its parts are filled with light, otherwise it could not have a free passage thro' it; for was there not a plenum of light within its parts, light by entering on one side could not push other light out on the opposite side.—

"Whether some sorts of matter may not produce an effect without contact, is a question we cannot easily resolve, because the constituent parts of some sort of matter may be endued with a repulsive force, and consequently may without contact act upon one another, and upon all parts of matter that come within the sphere of their repulsion." As to his imagination, that matter can act where it is not in contact or at a distance from itself, it is so absurd an opinion that I believe it needs no answer. "That matter may be endued with a repulsive force, and act within its sphere of repulsion," these and such like are only learned terms to prevent the vulgar from knowing we are ignorant of their causes. "The constituent parts of air seem to be endued with this repulsive force, which is the reason that air may be vastly compressed by a compressive power that is superior to its power of repulsion." That air may be compressed into less compass than what it naturally

M m m 2

takes



takes up, I doubt not, is a vulgar error by not knowing its properties; which is composed of parts of different sizes, therefore enclosing it in vessels that will confine only some of its larger parts, we can, by force, press out a great quantity of the smaller particles thro' the side of the containing vessels, when most of its largest are left behind; in the same manner as we do the juice of any berries in a press, which berries, when they are first put into the press, will, perhaps, fill a bushel, but after the juice or finer parts that will pass the press have been discharged, the whole quantity left in the press will not fill a peck; so the air, after the finer parts are passed, the condensed air left behind will be much less in quantity than it was before; and what he calls the repulsive power, or power of expansion then given to it, is no other than the endeavour of the more fine, rare, or subtle parts of the air to press themselves between the parts of this denser air. Storms, hurricanes, gunpowder and every phenomenon in nature give us instances of the great force, or conflict there is between rare and dense air, and this force is always in proportion to the rarity of the one, and the density of the other.

This imagination, that the air itself was pressed into less compass than it occupied before, has led some of our greatest philosophers into the most absurd notions; as that is which Mr. Pemberton gives us, as the opinion of Sir Isaac Newton, see his View, p. 356, where he says, "that this whole globe of earth, nay, all the known bodies in the universe together, as far as we know, may be compounded of no greater portion of solid matter, than might be reduced into a globe of one inch only in diameter, or even less." Now had we not a great many other reasons to think these great men were in their senses, by such assertions as these, I think, we must have supposed them to be mad-men, by forming an idea that the whole universe and all it contains could be reduced to so small a compass as a common walnut. When they were imagining, they might as well have said a grain of mustard; which, I think, would have seemed a little more surprising to the vulgar.

If this gentleman thinks æther a more proper name than light, as not being so intelligible to the vulgar, I will not dispute it with him; but I cannot agree that this æther or light can be more dense in one place than in another; no, the density and rarity are occasioned by the different mixtures of light and air. Wherever light abounds there it will be most rare, and where the air abounds, there it

will be most dense.—As to his imagining that at the focus of a burning glass, light is more dense than any where else, it is a mistake, for the air is there rarified or made less dense, as we see it is in every place where there is fire in action, and the rays of light are not collected by the lens, but the effect is occasioned by the lens suffering no parts of the air but light to pass thro' it; therefore there must be a larger quantity at the focus than any where else.—His mistaken notion, of the electrical stream getting the more rare the farther it moves from the electrical body, has been already explained in my last letter. (See p. 371.)

*From a Paper that has lately made its Appearance under the Title of The PROTESTER, by Isaac Barebone, one of the PEOPLE. N<sup>o</sup> 18.*

WE have lately had such an overflow of honours, and our poor ministers are still beset with so many claimants, that I am afraid it will not be long in the power of any man in England, to advertise his estate for sale, as a certain person did about 20 years ago, with an N. B. by way of recommendation, "That no peer had residence within 11 miles of the premises."

And, upon this occasion, it will become me to retract many of the free things which I ventured to say in a former paper, of national poverty: More especially those which seem'd to argue, that, in point of ability, merit, service, spirit, &c. &c. this country was never so poor as now.

I have since cast my eye on the peerage-lists, both Irish and English; and, upon sight of so many new creations, and so many new promotions, cannot avoid taking shame to myself, by acknowledging thus publickly, that the contrary is true; and that neither this, nor any other country, ever produced such a crop of worthies, in so short a space of time before.

After several other things said in the same manner on this subject, the writer proceeds thus: To say all in a word, were even the old, old nobility to take umbrage at their new companions (as some foolish people affect to wonder they do not) and, in imitation of those, who, on a late memorable occasion, were so extremely zealous to draw a line between the peerage and the commons of Britain, were also to draw a line between the two classes, who would regard the distinction, or distinguish the difference? Is not the mintage of honour as much in the disposition of the crown as that of the coin? Is it to be supposed, that the \* \* \* \* would

put

put his image and superſcription on any one piece that was not of ſtandard-value; and conſequently needed nothing but the royal ſtamp, to authoriſe its own currency? Is there any man ſo ridiculous as to prefer an old, thin, half-worn guinea of Charles II. to one of George II. ſreſh out of the Mint, with ſo many additions of German arms, and German titles upon them? And as to the old coins of the Tudors and Plantagenets, do they not exactly reſemble the old nobility of thoſe times? Are not they in a manner worn out? Are their names any otherwiſe recollected or conſidered than as ſo many helps to hiſtory? Are they to be found in any of the great offices of ſtate which were held with ſo much luſtre by their anceſtors? And have not, on the contrary, the new men, like the new guineas, got the ſtart of them in all things?

And now having premiſed thus much in favour of the preſent ſyſtem, I ſhall fill up the reſt of my paper, with the opinions of paſt times on ſome ſuch topicks as theſe; begging pardon at the ſame time, for having called them authorities, in my introduction: For ſome of them having been already exploded by the wiſdom of the nation; and all of them laid aſide with other obſoletes, it is plain, they are of no authority at all.

In the firſt place, then, Mr. Selden takes the liberty to ſay, “the making of new lords leſſens all the reſt:” And by a familiar reference of the ſtory of a country fellow, who never could be brought to pray to a St. Nicholas, which he knew had been made out of his own plum-tree, inſinuates, how hard it is to honour the name, when we cannot help deſpiſing the materials.

That martyr to patriotiſm, Mr. Sydney, alſo, expreſſes himſelf on the ſubject of nobility, in the following brave words. “I forbear to mention the ſordid ways of attaining to titles in our days: But whoever will take the pains to examine them, ſhall find, that they rather deſile than ennoble the poſſeſſors: And, whereas men are truly ennobled only by virtue, and reſpect is due to ſuch as are deſcended from thoſe who have bravely ſerv’d their country, becauſe it is preſumed, (till they ſhew the contrary) that they will reſemble their anceſtors, theſe modern courtiers, by their names and titles, frequently oblige us to call to mind ſuch things as are not to be mentioned without bluſhing. Whatever the antient noblemen of England were, we are ſure they were not ſuch as theſe. And, tho’ it ſhould be confeſſed, that no others but dukes, marquiſſes, earls, viſcounts and barons had their places in the

councils mentioned by Cæſar and Tacitus, or in the great aſſemblies of the Saxons, it could be of no advantage to ſuch as are now called by thoſe names. They were the titles of offices conſerr’d upon thoſe who did and could beſt conduct the people in time of war, give council to the king, adminiſter juſtice, and perform other publick duties, but were never made hereditary, except by abuſe: Much leſs were they ſold for money, or given as recompences of the vileſt ſervices. If the antient order be totally inverted, and the ends of its inſtitution perverted, they, who from thence pretend to be diſtinguiſhed from other men, muſt build their claim upon ſomething very different from antiquity.”

Thirdly, Mr. Locke defines the prerogative, to be a power in the ſupreme magiſtrate, of acting at diſcretion, or without a rule, for the publick good, in cauſes where the laws are ſilent: And, having ſufficiently enlarged upon the uſe, proceeds in theſe words upon the reſtrictions occaſioned by the abuſe, to wit. “But when miſtake or flattery prevailed with weak princes to make uſe of this power for private ends of their own, and not for the publick good, the people were ſain, by expreſs laws, to get the prerogative determined in thoſe points wherein they found diſadvantage from it.”

And, laſtly, our annals furniſh us with one remarkable inſtance, of a miniſterial ſcheme avowed in parliament by an expreſs meſſage from the throne, to curtail the prerogative in one inſtance, by limiting the number of peers; which at the death of Q. Elizabeth was but 57, the biſhops excepted; and at that time was increaſed to 178; difference 121.

I touch upon this as mere matter of hiſtorical curioſity; for the opportunity being once loſt, repentance comes too late: And, if I add any part of the controversy, not commonly to be found in the collections relating to it, it may be alſo ſuppoſed, I do it for fear that ſhould be loſt likewiſe.

The reaſon of the bill aſſigned in the ſaid meſſage was, “to ſecure the freedom and conſtitution of parliaments to all future ages;” and the arguments employed againſt it were drawn from the danger ariſing to the ſame conſtitution, from an over-weight thereby given to the peerage: But this notion of an over-weight of that kind was not admitted by the friends of the bill; for, at the ſame that they did admit every ſingle peerage would be of more value to the holder than it was before, they denied, the whole number as determined by the bill, would be near ſo

con-



considerable, as a greater number would necessarily become, on a supposition, they were to go on encreasing as they had hitherto done: For it was said, the greater the number of peers was, the more land and money would be possessed by the whole body of peers taken together; the more numerous would be their relations, friends, acquaintance and dependants; as also the stronger their influence in first electing, and then ruling a house of commons; in consequence of which, the house of commons might be little more than the house of peers over again, forming those money-bills which the latter were only to pass; full of their creatures; not the representatives of the commons of Great-Britain, but of the lords; not even the representatives of property, any otherwise than by representing the peers, who, in such case, would have most of the property in their hands: Nor, in any respect, operating as a balance against the lords, but, on the contrary, operated upon and subservient to their influence only; which subservience would give them in effect a monopoly of all parliamentary power, and thereby render them masters of the constitution.

It was also urged, ridiculously enough, by such of the whigs as had complained so bitterly in the preceding reign of the very thing they now contended for; that, in depriving the crown of the power of forming a majority, by as many new creations as would serve any present purpose, the lords would be rendered too mighty for the crown: To which it was answered, that the crown had much less to apprehend on one hand, than both the crown and the people too had on the other: And that in all difficult causes the least evil was to be chosen: As also, that in the particular thus objected to, which was the rendering the lords independent, lay the very virtue of the bill: That if those who pretended to be lovers of liberty thought it eligible for the crown to have it in its power to lay such a force on the lords, for a force it certainly was, they ought, for the same considerations, to insist on the expediency of bribery too. As thus, if a proposal was made to lay the ax to the root of bribery, would it not appear very odd in an advocate for liberty to reply in such terms as these? "Indeed bribery is not in itself a good thing. It has been already used almost to the ruin of the whole — it may be used more effectually for that purpose in time to come. But then, in case of a refractory disposition in the lords, how will it be possible to soften them? And how hard will it be to take away from the

crown such a jewel as the power of bribery, when such a conjuncture may possibly happen in which there may be occasion for it?" And that, in short, unless the bill was suffered to pass, the constitution would not only be shocked as often as a number of peers was made, whether for a good or bad purpose; but, by the ordinary course of progression, would, so often, be brought so much nearer both to contempt and ruin.

Then, as to the objections offered to that part of the bill, which substituted 25 hereditary peers in lieu of the 16 elected by the peers of Scotland according to the articles of union, it was said, the bare state of their case was enough to shew, that the alteration proposed, was for the credit of both parties: They being at present, but a sort of insect-lords, generated by court sun-shine in a corrupt soil, having but a transitory existence, and no hope, but from their good behaviour, of a parliamentary regeneration, when their parliamentary being was brought to a period.

And, whereas it was also urged against the bill, that the remedy it contained was not suited to the evil; but that, in case of any such abuse of the prerogative, as seemed to be indicated by it, the adviser of such abuse, ought to be made answerable for it; to this it was answered, that such an alteration had the times undergone, that ministers could only be punished by ministers: That he, who obtained the office, by what means soever, thought it his perquisite to absolve his predecessor, how obnoxious or guilty soever: That this was manifest both from reason and experience: And that consequently the clamours of the house of commons for inquiries, impeachments, &c. would from thence forward resemble those gales which shook the forest with their noise, without rooting up a single tree; tho' many were ready to drop with their own rottenness.

Lastly, it was said, that the commons, (where all the material opposition lay) at least the bulk of them, were as much out of the question as those who were without their doors: And that if all the aspirers among them were to be gratified with peerages, their share of the mischief resulting from it, would, in the end, be much the same with that of their fellow-subjects. That when one part of the constitution, or a mixture of the several parts, should, like Aaron's serpent, be in a capacity to swallow up the rest, all would then look back to this great crisis with regret. That in such case, either with or without a contest, the cause

cause of the community would probably be desperate; or rather there would be no community at all—And that already, for want of a due balance, every thing was to be apprehended from a combination of grandees, attached to profligate ministers, and devoted to the will of a resolute prince.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AN account was published not long ago of the Norfolk husbandry; by which any one, who is curious in such enquiries, may be in some measure informed, how a tract of land, formerly esteemed poor and barren, is now become one of the most fruitful countries in the world, and annually exports more than half as much corn, as all the rest of the kingdom. The chief art, by which this wonderful change has been effected, is that of varying frequently the produce. The same inclosure is never sown with corn for several years together; but after one or two harvests, it bears grass or turnips; and the cattle which feed on these, manure the ground, and prepare it for another crop of corn. Thus it is contrived, that the land is never unprofitable. The turnips pay the charge of tillage; and when it is necessary that it should rest from bearing corn, it is then covered plentifully with sown grass. Now it would be impossible for the farmers to pursue this method of husbandry, if they had not a market for their mutton, beef, and butter. These they send in great quantities to London; and it is the sale of them which has enabled the Norfolk husbandmen to bear the expence of opening clay pits, and by the help of this manure to improve their soil. And if the demands for these things were much encreased, almost all the waste grounds in the kingdom would be broken up, and turned to advantage.

My design in making these remarks is only to shew, by one instance, out of many which might be offered, how much the interest of the farmer and land-owner depends on the number of our people. Some have foolishly imagined, that the exportation of corn may support the price of it. But it should be first considered, whether it can preserve the growth of it. If the consumption of cattle, and other products of our land, declines; the growth of corn, and consequently the exportation of it must decline also. It is therefore apparent, that the more people we have to eat our meat at home, the more corn we shall have to spare for foreigners.

Land, however rich and fertile in itself, is of no value, if it lies at a distance from any inhabited country. The more populous any place is, the greater is the value of land in it. If in England there are seven or eight millions of people, and if the land throughout the nation is now worth seven or eight shillings an acre; then it is probable, that every addition of a million to our people would encrease our rents one shilling an acre, and that the loss of a million would decrease them as much.

These points being not to be controverted; it is plainly absurd, to attempt to raise, or support, the value of land, by any expedient, which will lessen the number of our people. But the number of our people must be lessened by every thing, which is prejudicial to our trade, and every thing is prejudicial to our trade, which enhances the prices of our manufactures we export. And these prices must be enhanced by every thing, which makes the necessaries of life dear at home. Now the bounty on exported corn plainly contributes to make it dear at home. It therefore encreases the prices of our manufactures, is prejudicial to our trade, lessens the number of our people, diminishes the growth of corn, and is opposite to the interest of our farmers and land-owners.

#### A METHOD of preserving FRUIT.

PITCH upon the best and most perfect of the fruit you would preserve whilst hanging upon the tree, which is not in the least bruised, nor the skin any where scratched or broken. Do not touch nor gather it with your hands, but tie a strong thread about the stalk, and, holding the thread tight in your hand, cut the stalk above the thread with a pair of scissors. The fruit being thus detached from the tree without touching the branches or any thing else, close the cut end of the stalk with Spanish wax to prevent the air acting upon it. Then roll up a sheet of paper in the form of a cone, with a little opening at the top; through this aperture pass the thread tied to the stalk of the fruit, so that it may be suspended in the cone, then close the aperture with soft green wax, and fold in the paper at the bottom, and close and secure it with wax in like manner, so that the air may be effectually excluded, for if the air had access to the fruit, it would soon spoil and corrupt. The little cone inclosing the fruit may then be hung by the thread upon a nail in a dry temperate place, neither hot nor cold, so as it may not touch



touch any thing; and by these means fruit may be preserved quite sound and perfect for two or three years. Apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, and all such like fruits, may be well preserved in this manner.

*A DESCRIPTION of RICHMOND in YORKSHIRE, with a VIEW of the same.*

**R**ICHMOND is situate in the North-Riding of this county, and is capital of a district, which from it has the name of Richmondshire; and is in the diocese of Chester. It is called Richmond from its situation upon a hill or mount, having a rich and fertile soil about it, tho' the country round it is rocky and barren. In the reign of Richard II. this town was annexed to the dutchy of Lancaster, and so it still continues. Earl Edwin built a castle here, the tower of which is still standing; as is also the steeple of the old priory. It has two churches, a very spacious market-place, and a stone bridge over the river Swale, which runs under the castle wall. The town is large, well-built, mostly of stone, and some houses of freestone. It is fortified with a wall, in which are three gates, leading to three different suburbs. It is inhabited by many gentry as well as tradesmen, and has a good market on Saturdays. It is a borough governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who at present are, J. York, Esq; and the earl of Ancram. King Charles II. in 1675, created his natural son, Charles Lenox, by the dutchess of Portsmouth, duke of Richmond, in which honour he was in 1723, succeeded by his only son Charles, on whose death in 1750, the present duke succeeded to the title. The streets of the town are neat and handsome, and it holds pleas in all kinds of actions. It is said, that in the year 1732, Mr. Wharton of Newcastle, agent to his grace the late duke of Richmond, by ordering several places here to be dug very deep, discovered the draw-bridge and moat belonging to Richmond castle, which were of very curious workmanship.

Here thrives a kind of manufactory of knit yarn stockings for servants and ordinary people. Every family is employed that way, both great and small; and here you may buy the smallest-sized stockings for children for 1s. and 6d. the dozen pair, sometimes less. This trade extends itself into Westmoreland, or rather from Westmoreland, hither; for, at Kendal, Kirkby Stephen, and such other places in that county as border upon Yorkshire, the chief manufacture of yarn

stockings is carried on, which is indeed a very considerable one, and of late greatly increased, as also that of knit caps.

*EXPLANATION of the VIEW.*

1 The castle.—2 River Swale.—3 Trinity church.—4 St. Mary's church.—5 Friars steeple.—6 Free school.—7 The vicarage.—8 Cling wood, where this drawing was taken.

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 424.*

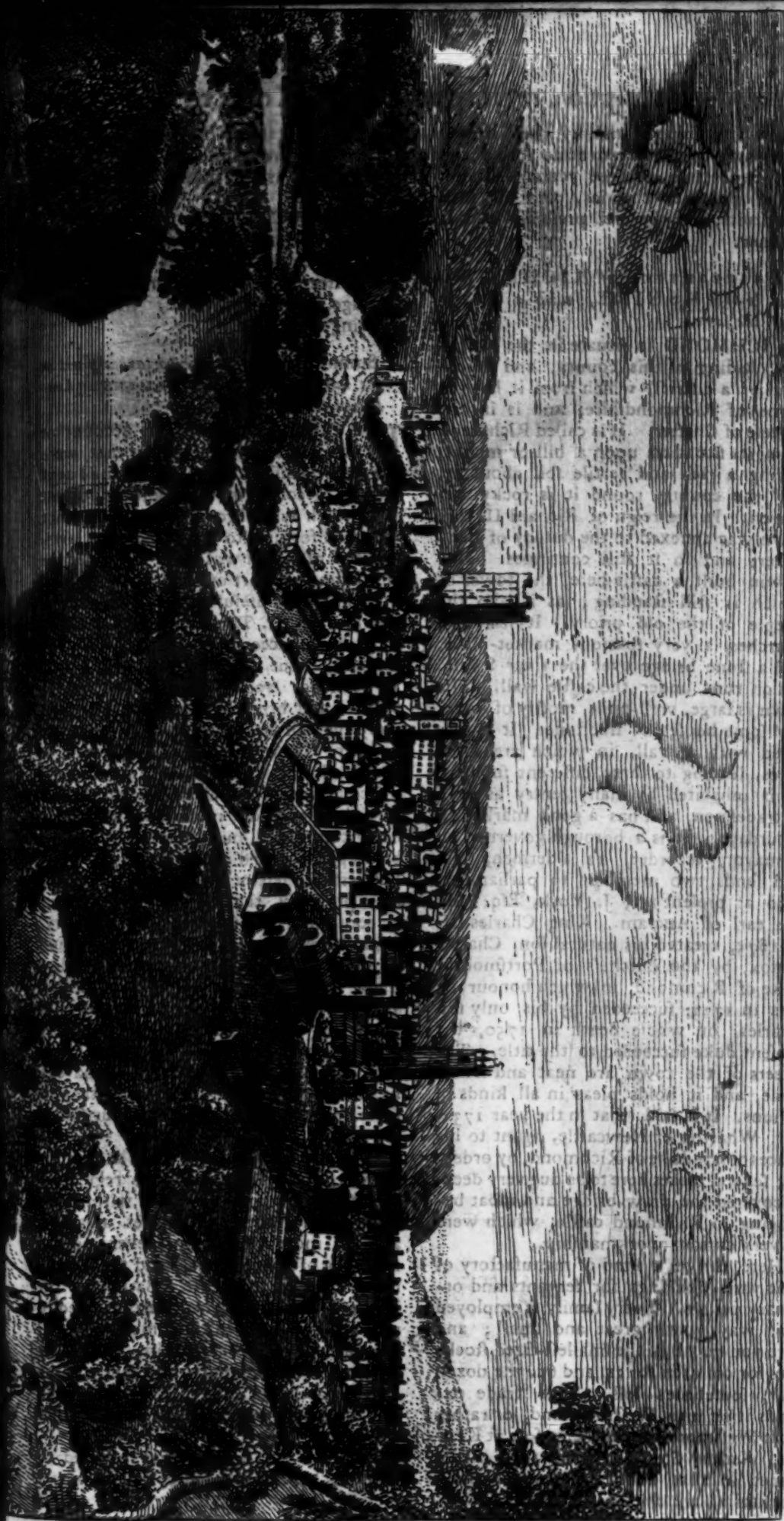
**H**AVING now given an account of the most remarkable bills that were last session passed into laws, we shall next give an account of the most important bills which were brought in but had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, the first of which was a bill to render the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, more useful; which bill was moved for by Mr. Thornton, Feb. 2, and leave being accordingly given, Mr. Sydenham, lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, Mr. Townshend, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Thornton, Feb. 27, when it was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. March 8, it was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, but upon the question's being put it passed in the negative, without either debate or division; and we may prophesy, that no such bill can ever be contrived, unless our nobility, gentry, freeholders, citizens, and burgesses, would submit to such regulations as should oblige them to list themselves of the militia, and to arm and train themselves so as to be fit for the purpose; for whilst they are allowed to employ servants and low fellows to serve for them, no militia can be safe, or any other way useful than to serve for breeding recruits for our standing army.

**F**eb. 14, Sir William Yonge moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating pawn-brokers and brokers, within the bills of mortality and places adjacent, and for more effectually preventing the receiving of stolen goods; and the motion being agreed to, Mr. Bathurst, Sir Richard Lloyd, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly brought in, passed by the house of commons and sent to the lords March 30, but their lordships did not think it a proper bill to be passed into a law.

**F**eb. 19. An address was ordered to be presented to his majesty, that he would

A PROSPECT of RICHMOND, in Yorkshire.

London, May. 1753





be  
tha  
the  
illu  
incl  
the  
tion  
to  
24,  
com  
add  
the  
sever  
the  
passe  
ple t  
&c. a  
and  
the l  
above  
the c  
were  
house  
move  
he w  
the l  
majest  
of th  
his m  
in wh  
France  
object  
Town  
Robert  
and I  
was c  
the h  
comm  
of the  
Pitt, a  
as foll  
of Jan  
cultiva  
proper  
island,  
naviga  
Britain  
of his  
endeav  
of the  
numbe  
force th  
ner wh  
curity  
not be  
These  
Mr. Pitt  
moved  
better  
with w  
the cult  
vated in  
per dist  
ing ag

be graciously pleased to give directions, that there should be laid before that house, the printed acts of assembly passed in the island of Jamaica from 1681, to 1737, inclusive. The 23d Mr. John Pitt, (from the commissioners of trade and plantations) presented to the house, pursuant to their address to his majesty of March 24, 1752; a report prepared by the said commissioners, in pursuance of the said address, relating to the present state of the island of Jamaica, and also copies of several accounts relating to the trade of the said island, and of several late acts passed there, for encouraging white people to come over and settle in that island, &c. as an appendix to the said report; and also at the same time he presented to the house the printed acts addressed for as above. All which were ordered to lie upon the table. The 27th the said report, &c. were referred to a committee of the whole house; and Mr. alderman Beckford moved for an address to his majesty, that he would give directions for laying before the house, a copy of the address to his majesty, from the council and assembly of the island of Jamaica, representing to his majesty the state of the said island; in which motion he was seconded by Sir Francis Dashwood, but the same being objected to by the lord Dupplin, Charles Townshend, Esq; Sir William Yonge, Robert Nugent, Esq; Edward Elliot, Esq; and Henry Pelham, Esq; the question was carried in the negative. March 8, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and next day the resolutions of the same being reported by Mr. John Pitt, and agreed to by the house, were as follow, 1. That the peopling the island of Jamaica with white inhabitants, and cultivating the lands thereof, is the most proper measure for the security of that island, and for increasing the trade and navigation between that island and Great-Britain, as well as to and from other parts of his majesty's dominions. 2. That the endeavours hitherto used by the legislative of the island of Jamaica, to encrease the number of white inhabitants, and to enforce the cultivation of lands, in the manner which may conduce best to the security and defence of that island, have not been effectual for these purposes. These resolutions being thus agreed to, Mr. Pitt, by direction from the committee, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better peopling the island of Jamaica with white inhabitants, for encouraging the cultivation of lands at present uncultivated in that island, and for making a proper distribution of such lands; which being agreed to, the said Mr. John Pitt, October, 1753.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Oswald, and the lord Dupplin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented by the lord Dupplin, May 9, when it was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed; but was carried no farther during last session.

A Feb. 23, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants and dealers in linen, of the city of London, whose names were thereunto subscribed; alledging, that the act passed in the 18th year of his majesty's reign, for prohibiting the wear and importation of cambricks and French lawns, and further explained and enforced by a subsequent law, had by long experience, been found ineffectual, to the great detriment of his majesty's revenue, and the loss of this branch of trade to the fair merchants and dealers, and putting it into the hands of smugglers and unfair traders; therefore praying the house to do therein as to them should seem meet. This petition was referred to a committee of the whole house; and several accounts relating to the importation and exportation of cambricks being called for and referred to the said committee, the house resolved itself into the same, March 23, and directed Sir William Calvert, their chairman, to move for leave to bring in a bill, for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and French lawns, which he did the 27th, when it was granted, and Sir William Yonge, Mr. alderman Baker, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same, which was the more surprising, as it had from experience been found to be impossible to prevent the importation of cambricks and French lawns from other countries under different names, and still more impossible to prevent the consumption. However, a bill was prepared as ordered, and presented by Sir William Yonge, April 17, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. E The 19th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the Wednesday se'nnight following. But by this time the linen-draper's having seen the bill, had taken the alarm, therefore on that day there was presented to the house and read a petition of the merchants and dealers in linen of the cities of London and Westminster, and borough of Southwark, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and aliother the merchants and dealers in linen within Great-Britain; alledging, that should the said bill be passed into a law, it



it would lay very great hardships and difficulties upon the fair trader, without restraining the infamous practice of smuggling, or the several other illicit means, by which the acts for prohibiting the importation and wear of cambricks and French lawns had been hitherto eluded; therefore praying to be heard by their counsel against the said bill; and it was ordered, that they should be heard by themselves or counsel upon the report; after which the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, as they did also the next day, when the report was ordered to be received upon that day se'nnight. In the mean time petitions to the same effect with the last, were presented against the bill, from the merchants and dealers in linen of Bristol, Reading, Preston, and York; and when the report came to be received, May 17, such strong reasons were given by the petitioners counsel and witnesses against the bill, that it was re-committed for that day month, and so dropt.

March 27, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for taking and registering an annual account of the total number of people, and of the total number of marriages, births, and deaths, and also of the total number of poor receiving alms from every parish, and extraparochial place in Great-Britain; and it was ordered, that Mr. Potter, Mr. Grenville, the lord Strange, the lord Hillsborough, the lord Barrington, the lord Dupplin, Mr. Charles Yorke, the lord advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Oswald, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Potter, March 30, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and a motion was then made, that the said bill be now printed; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative. April 2, it was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house for the Friday following, which order being put off till next day, the house then resolved itself into the said committee; and Sir William Calvert, the chairman, reported the bill with the amendments, when it was ordered, that the report should be taken into consideration upon the Monday se'nnight following, and that such a number of copies of the bill, with the amendments, should be printed, as should be sufficient for the use of the members of that house. Accordingly on Monday April 16, the said report was taken into consideration, as it was also on the 18th and 19th, during which time several debates ensued, and great opposition was made to this bill, but as last

the bill with the amendments was ordered to be ingrossed. May 1, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on the Friday following, which order was put off until May 8, when the order of the day being read, a motion was made, that the bill be now read a third time, which being opposed, a long debate ensued, wherein lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, Mar. Ridley, Esq; Thomas Pitt, Esq; William Thornton, Esq; Thomas Whicheot, Esq; Robert Vyner, Esq; col. Haldane, and Humphry Sydenham, Esq; spoke against the motion; and Thomas Potter, Esq; the lord Barrington, George Grenville, Esq; Charles Yorke, Esq; and the lord Hillsborough, for agreeing to it. At last the question was put and carried in the affirmative by 57 to 17; whereupon the bill was read a third time, a clause added by way of rider, and several amendments made to the bill, after which the question was put and agreed to for its passing, and Mr. Potter was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships did not think fit to grant, and consequently the bill was lost.

We come now, according to our usual method, to give some account of the most remarkable affairs of last session, in which some bill seemed designed, but none actually brought in; the first of which was a motion made, Feb. 1, for an instruction to the committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty, that they should have power to consider of the act of the first year of his majesty's reign, for prohibiting the importation of wine in flasks, bottles, or small casks, so far as the said act relates to the prohibiting the importation of certain wines in flasks or bottles. The design of this motion was to have given liberty to import Burgundy and Champaign wines in flasks or bottles, as they are apt to be spoil'd when imported in large casks; but as it would have been a loss to our own glass manufactures, which now pay a heavy duty, the question after some debate was carried in the negative, by 141 to 76; and the principal speakers were lord Hillsborough and Henry Fox, Esq; for the motion; and Robert Nugent, Esq; the lord Luxborough, and Charles Cocks, Esq; against it; Henry Pelham, Esq; who likewise spoke, having declared himself entirely indifferent.

Feb. 15, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several persons employed in the business of frame-work knitting in the town of Nottingham,

in behalf of themselves, and all other persons employed in the said trade; setting forth, that the company of frame-work knitters of the city of London had made certain by-laws, by which, against all reason, and contrary to the liberty of the subjects of Great-Britain, they invested themselves with a power of laying such taxes upon themselves as might greatly assist them in carrying into execution their pernicious schemes of extending their jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, and establishing in themselves, a power of searching all places belonging to the members of the said society, or any using the said mystery, and moreover endeavouring to monopolize the lending of frames for hire; and alledging, that these, and other oppressions, under which the manufacture laboured, from this company, it was feared, would greatly affect the trade of this kingdom, unless the poor manufacturers meet with the protection and assistance of the house; and therefore praying the house to take these matters into consideration, and grant the petitioners, and the said trade in general, such relief as to the house should seem meet. At the same time there was another petition to the same effect presented from the inhabitants of Guildford, Godalmin, and places adjacent, and a third from these and several other places in the county of Surrey; all which were referred to the consideration of a committee, at which all that came were to have voices. The 20th, another petition to the same effect with the former was presented from Nottingham, and referred to the same committee; and the same day, there was presented a petition of the master, wardens, assistants, and society of frame-work knitters, and also of divers hosiers, dealers, and manufacturers in the said trade, living and residing in and about the city of London, taking notice of the said petitions, and setting forth, that the petitioners were incorporated by a charter of king Charles II. by virtue whereof they had from time to time made such orders and by-laws, as to them appeared best calculated to advance and improve the said manufactory, and (as they hoped to make appear to the house) without such intentions or effects as were alledged in the said petitions; and alledging, that the said manufacture is of the utmost importance to the trade of this kingdom, and that some further regulations were necessary to be made therein, for restoring the credit thereof, which had of late years very much decreased in the most valuable and essential branch; and therefore praying, that such of the petitioners as were members of the said company, might be heard by them-

selves or counsel, in order to exculpate themselves from the charge contained in the said petitions, and that the house would be pleased to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for regulating the said trade, in such manner as to the house should seem meet. This petition was likewise referred to the said committee, and the petitioners to be heard by their counsel, if they thought fit; as were also the other petitioners, if they thought fit; after this several other petitions were presented, some in favour of, and others against the company, and all referred to the said committee, whose report was made by Mr. Thornton, April 13, and taken into consideration by the house the 19th, when the following resolutions of the committee were agreed to, viz, 1. That the by-laws of the company of the frame-work knitters, incorporated by a charter, bearing date, August 19, in the 15th year of the reign of king Charles II. are injurious and vexatious to the manufacturers, and tend to the discouragement of industry, and to the decay of the said manufacture. 2. That the powers granted by the said charter, are hurtful to the trade, and tend to a monopoly. 3. That the carrying on vexatious prosecutions against any person, male or female, for exercising the art and mystery of frame-work knitting, is hurtful to the manufacture, and destructive to the trade of this kingdom. Thus this affair ended for last session; and it was certainly a very ticklish affair; for in all countries that have been famous for manufactures, they have laid their manufacturers under some certain regulations, and subjected their manufactures to a review before they were allowed to be exposed to sale; but the great difficulty is to prevent an oppressive or corrupt use being made of the power by those who are intrusted with the making of this review, or establishing or altering those regulations. In this country we have no proper court for this purpose; therefore the power of reviewing or regulating any manufacture will always, we fear, be made a bad use of; and yet it is of the most dangerous consequence to the credit of a manufacture, to leave every manufacturer at full liberty to work up his manufacture after what manner he pleases.

March 7, there was presented to the house and read a petition of the several brewers, distillers, dyers, woolstaplers, fellmongers, tanners, hatmakers, and other manufacturers, residing within the borough of Southwark, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the inhabitants



of the said borough; setting forth, that the petitioners were frequently obliged to receive in payment from their correspondents and chapmen large quantities of halfpence, and that the petitioners had lately met with great losses and inconveniences, by means of an extraordinary circulation of base metal, made in the form of halfpence, of which the petitioners had then in their hands to a considerable amount; and therefore praying the house to take the premisses into their consideration, that the making of the said base metal into the form of halfpence, and their currency, might be prevented for the future; and that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premisses, as to the house should seem meet. This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and not taken up again during the session; tho' there seems to be at present no proper law against counterfeiting copper money; for the penalty is but 5*l.* and seems not to be recoverable unless it can be proved, that the defendant has coined at least a pound weight; nor is there any penalty upon the person that utters the same, knowing it to be counterfeited; therefore we cannot wonder at such quantities of counterfeited copper money being issued, considering the profit that may be got thereby.

March 20, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the sugar refiners, grocers, and other dealers in sugar, in the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, whose names were thereunto subscribed, setting forth as follows, viz. That the price of Muscovada sugar is become excessively high, owing to a deficient importation from our sugar colonies in America, notwithstanding the assurances given by the planters, in the year 1739, of a much greater supply, when the legislature indulged them the liberty of sending their sugars directly to any foreign port south of Cape Finisterre; and that ever since Lady-day 1749, the sugar planters have received for their sugars a much higher price than what they did for many years before the commencement of the late war; and notwithstanding these encouragements, instead of increasing their plantations, and sending home a larger produce, they have decreased in their importation ever since the year 1739, upon an average, very considerably; and that the planters are greater gainers by a small importation than a large one, but the navigation, the revenue, the petitioners, and the consumers of sugar, are great sufferers; and that the foreign markets are supplied with sugar from the French at less than half the price it is here sold for, exclusive of all duties paid here;

and the price of sugars at the British sugar colonies is more than double the price of what it is at the French sugar colonies; and that the excessive gain of the British planters, by a deficient importation (all foreign sugars being excluded by duties, which amount to a prohibition) may be a temptation to them to forbear breaking up more land for sugar plantations, especially in the island of Jamaica, where the petitioners are informed large tracts of land, fit for that purpose do remain uncultivated; and that the common people of England are deprived of one of the conveniences of life, by the present high price of sugars, and the petitioners of the benefit of supplying them therewith, and those who can afford it, are obliged to pay double the price which the rest of Europe do for the same commodity; and that there is no possibility of exporting either Muscovada sugar, or refined, to any port in Europe, not even to Ireland, the prices here being much higher than in any other part of the world, for which reason the traders in Ireland have made use of the liberty they have of importing sugar from Portugal; and that the very great disparity of the price of sugar here, and in France, Flanders, and Holland, is a strong temptation to smuggle sugar from thence, to the great injury of the government, and of the fair trader; and the petitioners are credibly informed, that large quantities of refined sugars are smuggled into Scotland, and that in other parts of the kingdom French sugar loaves are sold at a much lower price than they can be afforded by our own refiners; and that the deficient importation of sugar is of great detriment to the manufacture of refining sugar, wherein a great number of families, in almost every part of the kingdom, are now concerned, and a great number of hands employed, and which gives employment and maintenance to many other manufacturers, and pays considerable taxes to the government; for by the present scarcity they are deprived of sugar to refine (nor can the common people afford to pay for refining a commodity already so dear) to their great loss, being obliged to very large expences, even when they have no employment, and to the loss of all those who depend on their manufacture, and by the present immoderate price, can have no hope of exporting any part of their produce, which when they were enabled to do, their labour and expence was repaid them by foreigners, and defeats the wise intentions of the legislature in granting a bounty upon the export of sugar refined in Great-Britain; and that the

the inhabitants and proprietors of Jamaica, who they have many hundred thousand acres of land fit for sugar plantations, which, as they have publickly declared, are sufficient to supply all Europe with sugar, and are exempt from the tax of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to which our other sugar islands are subject, have notwithstanding forbore to cultivate them, but instead thereof, have practised the trade of refining sugar there, and in order to encourage it, have imposed a duty of no less than 6d. per pound on all refined sugar imported from Great-Britain, to the great detriment of the navigation and revenue of this kingdom, as well as of the petitioners; and that in some of the other British sugar islands refineries are likewise set up, which practice is injurious to the navigation and revenue, by diminishing the quantity of Muscovada sugar which would otherwise be imported, and interferes with the manufacture of refining sugar here; and therefore praying the house will take the premises into their consideration, and make it the interest of the British sugar colonies to produce and send home a large quantity of sugar to Great Britain, in order to become more useful to their mother country, its trade, navigation, and revenue, or to grant any other relief, as to the house should seem meet.

As this petition contained so many important and alarming facts, it was immediately referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house; and on the 23d a petition of much the same purport was presented from the same sort of traders in Bristol; which was referred to the same committee. Upon this occasion a great number of accounts relating to the importation and exportation of sugars were by order laid before the house; and several persons having been ordered to attend the committee, the house resolved itself into the same, April 13, as it did likewise the 19th, after which the committee was adjourned from time to time, till after the end of the session, without doing any thing for the relief of the petitioners; but what they seemed to aim at was, that a law should be made for giving them leave to import sugars from any other place, when that from our plantations sold above such a price here in England, on paying for all sugars so imported by them, near double the duty which is paid upon the same sort of sugars imported from our own sugar colonies. This may convince us of the neglect we were guilty of during the last war, in not taking that opportunity to possess ourselves of the neutral islands in the West-Indies; but what we neglected to

do during the war, the French, it seems, are resolved to do during the peace.

As to those affairs of last session wherein no bill seemed to be designed, the only one we think necessary to take any notice of, was that relating to the King's Bench prison, which had been brought before the preceding session \*, and in this last session a committee was appointed, Jan. 29, to enquire into the state of the King's Bench prison, and of the office of marshal of the court of King's Bench, and to report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house. March 16, the report was made, and with the appendix, delivered to the house, by Sir William Calvert, their chairman; when it was referred to a committee of the whole house, and April 12, the house resolved itself into the said committee, when they came to the following resolutions, which were by Mr. Cocks, the chairman, reported, and agreed to by the house the next day, viz. 1. That the prison of the Marshalsea of the King's Bench, is in its present condition, unsafe for the custody, and dangerous to the health, of the prisoners, which inconveniences cannot be remedied, unless the prison be rebuilt. 2. That the office of marshal of the said Marshalsea, is an office of great trust and importance. 3. That the granting in fee by king James I. and the subsequent mortgaging of the said office, by persons claiming title under the crown, has been a very great obstruction to the due and proper exercise of the said office, highly detrimental to the authority and jurisdiction of the said court, and to the safety of the prisoners committed to the said prison. And, 4. That the sum of 10,500l. will be a full and sufficient compensation to the mortgagees of the said office, for their estate and interest in the same. After which Mr. Cocks moved, by direction from the committee, and it was resolved to address his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that some proper and convenient place should be found for the reception of the prisoners of the said prison, till such time as the prison should be repaired or rebuilt; and that estimates might be laid before the house, in the next session, of the charge of repairing or rebuilding the said prison. But no attempt was made, nor does it seem that there was any design to bring in a bill for lessening the number of prisoners in that or any other prison, the number of which is a reproach to this nation, and a strong argument against the wisdom and humanity of our laws; for it is ridiculous to inflict imprisonment by way of punishment upon any offender

what-

\* See our Magazine for last year, p. 364.



whatsoever, and much more so to inflict it upon any one for not doing what this very imprisonment renders it impossible for him to do; because it is generally too severe upon a poor wretch who cannot support himself, and scarcely any punishment at all upon the rich, who may purchase almost any indulgence they please from the keeper of the prison.

We shall now therefore conclude this Summary with observing, that June 7, his majesty came to the house of peers, and after giving the royal assent to all the bills that were ready, he put an end to the session, by a most gracious speech from the throne, which our readers may see in our Magazine for that month, p. 282.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inserting the following question in your next Magazine, you will much oblige

Your humble servant,

E. JOHNSON,

Teacher of the Mathematicks at Hull.

#### QUESTION.

IT is required to find how many different ways it is possible to pay 100l. with a hundred separate pieces of coin; consisting of crowns, moidores, and eighteen-shillings pieces, only?

I shall here give you my SOLUTION.

PUT  $x = N^o$  of moidores;  $y = N^o$  of 18s. pieces, and  $z = N^o$  of crowns. Then, by the question,  $x + y + z = 100$ ; and  $27x + 18y + 5z = 2000$ ; from the first equat.  $x = 100 - y - z$ , and from the second

$$x = \frac{2000 - 18y - 5z}{27}; \therefore 100 - y - z = \frac{2000 - 18y - 5z}{27}$$

$$\frac{2000 - 18y - 5z}{27}, \text{ whence } y = \frac{700 - 22z}{9}$$

$$77 - 2z + \frac{7 - 4z}{9}; \text{ now } \frac{7 - 4z}{9}, \text{ or}$$

$$\frac{7 - 4z}{9} \text{ must be a whole number,}$$

therefore the least value of  $z$  must be  $= 4$ ; to which add the denominator 9, and we get 13 for the second value of  $z$ ;  $13 + 9 = 22$  for a third value, and  $22 + 9 = 31$  for a fourth. And by writing these numbers one by one for  $z$  in the expression  $\frac{700 - 22z}{9}$ , we thence get the

four following answers; which are all the question will admit of.

$x = 23$	41	54	67
$y = 62$	46	24	2
$z = 4$	13	22	31

A Method of obtaining natural FLOWERS in Winter, fresh blown any Day you please.

CHOOSE some of the most perfect buds of the flowers you would preserve, such as are latest in blowing, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem about 3 inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up separately in a piece of paper perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting.

In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds over-night, and cut off the end of the stem sealed with Spanish wax, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt has been infused, and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing the buds open and expand themselves, and the flowers display their most lively colours and breathe their agreeable odours.

The MONITOR. No. 60.

From the LONDON-DAILY-ADVERTISER.

Read in the face of heaven, and in the stars,  
The God impress'd in glowing characters.

DRYDEN.

A GREEK of eminence discoursing upon the dignity of the human mind, says, that nature did not regard man as a creature of low and mean condition; but gave him life, and threw him upon this vicious world, as into a vast and spacious amphitheatre, to view and examine all before him: She entered him spectator at once and actor in the scene; a candidate for fame and immortality; who should not condescend to admire except what was magnificent; and who should breathe nothing but glory. It was therefore she implanted in his soul a strong and an invincible passion for every thing that was great and divine; together with a noble disdain of meanness in himself, and contempt of it in all things. Hence it is, that the whole earth is not capacious enough for the extensive contemplations of the human mind; and that our thoughts soar above the heavens, and penetrate beyond those boundaries which terminate the universe.

Disdaining to be limited by the narrow powers of our senses, we open the field to our imagination; and as if the earth on which we tread, were too mean for our considering, we examine worlds that revolve at immense distances about

our sun, and fancy millions more revolving in the same unaltered course about the several stars.

We distinguish behind and beyond all of these, our unassisted sight discovers others not less in magnitude, but seeming so because more distant; and that genius we receive from heaven, extensive as the infinite space which it contemplates, and in which it is as it were at length mingled, swallowed up and lost, persuades itself of multitudes beyond the most remote; and knows no more bounds than that infinity of space it would examine, or than the Power itself, which it supposes to have furnished that infinity with worlds innumerable.

It was on a view like this the divine lyric, shrunk up into himself, and saw the insignificance of his condition; wondering that man, or that the whole race of man, could seem of enough import to claim one thought from the Creator: On such a view, the divine Socrates, the martyr to that God, to that one God who formed the earth and heavens, exhorted man to blush, when he supposed himself possessed of ought more than virtue and humility; and bad him look upon the little worm, his brother reptile, blind and ignorant, who fancied the foot square of earth, which he inhabited, all that existed, and that made for him: On such a view (pride and importance lost) the noble Roman beheld the seat of that extensive empire, which called itself the greatest of the world, and which his hand had helped to raise into that eminence, a speck of dirt, which from the superior seat he then possessed, he hardly could distinguish.

Thus human reason acts when right directed; and thus a sovereign pride grows on confessed humility, as knowledge upon conscious ignorance. He who fancies himself great, distinguished by his powers, his faculties, and talents; who seeing some things less, supposes himself superior to all, glories in what is little more than nothing; but when we have the modesty to know ourselves so low; and with that modesty the boldness to extend our contemplations farther than the senses carry us; when despising these as creatures of the body, we at once distinguish the soul to be something superior, and shew its separate nature by exerting its independent faculties; when, enlarging our views, we take in the whole scale of being, and add to what we see, what we suppose from reason: We raise upon the structure of that humility, a noble and a reasonable pride; we glory, and with cause, to find

ourselves the creatures of a Power capable to have formed such wonders; we become great while we admire his magnificence; and at the same time we see ourselves little and inconsiderable in comparison with those things which so astonish our imaginations; we feel a portion of divinity within us, we discover that to entertain a sense of these his operations, is to enjoy, though at unmeasurable distance, something of his own nature; some emanation of himself, communicated from himself, and therefore too great for mortality.

It is not every mind that dares, perhaps it is not every mind that can exert this glorious faculty: But he who has the courage and power, feels within himself conviction of the true dignity and real superiority in his nature above that of other creatures. He now believes he has proof of the soul's immortality, while he contemplates heaven and earth, the sea and air, and those innumerable worlds formed like to this, and doubtless peopled like it; he glows with pride that he is the creature, the son of that great Power who formed them; he feels a noble pleasure while he admires the works of his Creator, as if himself had some share in producing them; and conscious that can never die which has capacity to entertain thoughts so exalted, seeing at once that he is to live for ever at the disposal of this Power, and that he owes to him reverence with attention, he will understand his duty and perform it. He will see the intent of his Creator so far as it regards himself in the disposition of things about him; and conforming his actions with love and with obedience to that design, he will exert every virtue.

This was the design with which nature, as the heathen phrases, but God as it becomes us to speak, conferred this dignity, and bestowed these powers upon the human mind. This is the consequence of exerting and employing them; and this being the consequence, it is virtue so to employ them; and with the ignominy there is some tincture of a crime in suffering them to be unexerted.

*An Essay upon, and a Method proposed for preventing DUELS.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE Extract of Mr. Barbot's trial, which you gave us in your Magazine for last month, excited my curiosity to purchase and read the trial at large, and upon the whole I must observe, that



some of the facts sworn to seem to me altogether irreconcilable. It is evident, I think, that Mr. Mills and Mr. Barbot met at such a lonely place as Frigate's-bay, at five o'clock on Sunday morning, by express appointment to fight a duel; and from what Mr. Mills's negro said to Mr. M'Kenley, and his being mounted on his master's horse, it is also evident, that they had engaged, or were preparing to engage, for some time before Mr. Mills was killed. How is this reconcilable with Mr. Mills's being found just expired, with his great coat and his gloves on, his pistols in the holsters on the horse which the negro had rode away with, and his sword at some distance from him in the scabbard, with the belt wrapt round the hilt? Or is it possible to suppose, that Mr. Mills would go to fight a duel, for what he knew with sword and pistol, and yet go to the place appointed, single and alone, with a pair of pistols that had no powder in them, and without any powder in his pocket to charge them with?

These are facts that seem to me very inconsistent; but as my design is not to examine this trial, I shall make no farther remarks upon it, especially as the verdict returned by the jury was, I think, right, according to our law as it stands at present. My design is to examine, whether our law relating to duels might be so amended, as in a great measure to prevent any such for the future. Whether the practice of duelling be consistent with our religion is a question which I shall leave to be determined by our divines. If the words of our Saviour, Matt. ch. v. v. 39. &c. were to be strictly interpreted according to the letter, it is certain that fighting a duel, even upon the highest provocation, would be inconsistent with Christianity; but revenge was the darling passion of the Jews, to whom that sermon was addressed, and it is probable that those precepts were aimed chiefly against that national failing. We ought not to return a blow, or to defend our property, merely for the sake of revenge, because revenge belongeth to God alone, or to his vicegerents upon earth, the magistrates of the society to which we belong; but when self-preservation renders it necessary, we not only may, but ought to return the blow, or to defend out property, against whosoever shall violently and unjustly attack us; for unless we admit of this, no Christian could have a coat to be taken, much less a cloak to give, nor would any Christian society be able to support itself a moment.

Upon this principle it is, that a man who killeth another in self-defence is justified by the laws of all Christian societies,

and every man is allowed to kill a highwayman who attacks him upon the road, or a thief who breaks in, or is breaking into his house in the night-time; and a man's honour ought, surely, to be deemed as sacred as any part of his property, or even as his life itself; therefore whilst the opinion prevails, that a man's honour is forfeited and lost, if he does not fight one who has affronted him, it is hard, I think, to punish him for endeavouring to vindicate, or to preserve his honour. Whether this opinion be right or no, I shall not pretend to determine; but I must observe, that laws have always failed of success when, in a direct manner, they attempted to alter or govern the opinions of mankind; and from experience it must be allowed, that the practice of duelling has made gentlemen treat one another with more complaisance and good manners than they used to do, that assassinations are not so frequent in those countries where this practice prevails as in those where it has in a great measure ceased, and that it lays gentlemen under a necessity to learn at least those military exercises which are proper for self-preservation.

However, I shall not propose that our present laws relating to duels should be altered, but as the king has a power to pardon a man condemned for murder in a duel, I think such an use might be made of this power, as would in a great measure prevent duels. At present a pardon is granted or refused without any proper inquiry into the cause of the duel; but if a court were established, and proper judges appointed, who should always be some of the oldest generals of our army, to make this inquiry, in the presence of both parties, and in the most publick manner, and these rules laid down with respect to the granting or refusing a pardon, viz. that if the man killed was he who gave the first affront, without offering any proper satisfaction, and the affront such as no gentleman could consistently with his honour put up with, the condemned survivor should certainly be pardoned. On the other hand, if the condemned survivor refused to accept of a proper satisfaction, or was the man who first gave such an affront, and refused to make any proper satisfaction, no pardon, nor reprieve should be granted, let his quality or merit be never so great; but tho' he was the first who gave such an affront, yet if he afterwards offered a proper satisfaction, and such a one as any gentleman might consistently with his honour have accepted of, he should then certainly be pardoned.

I say, if such a court were established, and these rules religiously observed, I am persuaded, it would soon put an end to duelling. An accidental rencounter might sometimes happen, but duels by appointment very rarely, if ever; and even as to accidental rencounters, when one of the parties happens to be killed, our juries should inquire a little farther than they usually do, into the cause of the quarrel; for a man who by his rudeness or ill language provokes another to fight, and so kills him, deserves a more severe punishment than is by our law inflicted upon man-slaughter.

I shall conclude this essay upon duels with observing, that a practice was introduced in the trial of Barbot, which, I hope, will never be made a precedent in this or any other part of the world, when a man comes to be tried for killing another in a duel. I mean that of calling the prisoner's most intimate companions, and asking them, *did you never hear the prisoner mention any thing of satisfaction or ill-treatment?* Or any such question as might oblige them either to perjure themselves, or to confess their having been privy to the duel. Such questions, I find, you doubted if a witness was obliged to answer. In a trial for treason, he certainly would not, because his answer might render him guilty of misprision; and, I hope, in trials for murder in a duel, no such questions will ever be allowed; because such a practice would render duels more frequent and more fatal; for no man could then ever ask the advice of a friend, or his assistance as a second. By the former, duels are often prevented, by the latter they are as often prevented from being fatal to either of the parties engaged. But if a man's friends must either perjure themselves or become his accusers, will any gentleman ever involve his friend in such a dilemma? Must not the consequence be, that the death of one of, perhaps both the parties, will be the result of every the most trivial affront? Therefore, I hope, some of our learned lawyers will publish their opinion, that such a practice is illegal, and not to be suffered in any regular court of justice; for this, I think, is now become necessary, that every gentleman, who hereafter happens to receive an affront, may know, that he may ask the advice of a friend, or may ask a friend to be his second, without involving that friend in such a dilemma as I have mentioned; and if such a court, and such rules, as I have proposed, were to be established, the preventing of this practice would become still more necessary, that when the cause of the duel

October, 1753.

\* See the question in our Magazine for August, p. 368; and Mr. Page's answer, in that for Sept. p. 416.

came to be inquired into, the prisoner might not be deprived of his most material witnesses; especially as in such a case, every killing in a duel would probably be brought in, murder, by the jury upon the trial, because they would of course consider, that the prisoner had still an opportunity to avoid the punishment, by shewing that it was in self-defence, that is to say, in defence of his honour, which could not be preserved, in the opinion of mankind, but by running the risk of killing, or being killed by the man who had grossly affronted him, and obstinately refused to give him any other satisfaction.

Sept. 24, 1753. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

MR. Page's answer to my question \* is wrong; his solution being founded on wrong principles: He supposes the 20,000 l. (which is found deficient in the stock, after the term is elapsed) at compound interest, for 4 years, must amount to  $48 \times 639.63125 (= 30702.3)$  i. e. the whole sum drawn out of the fund; which is inconsistent with the tenor of my proposition.—My question supposes 100,000 l. at compound interest, but as soon as 1 month is past 639.63125 l. is drawn out of the stock, and the excess is a new principal at interest the 2d month; and when that's elapsed 639.63125 l. is again taken out, and the remainder is a new principal at interest the 3d month, and so on, till 48 months are elapsed; at which time, by question, there is but 80,000 l. remaining: Therefore, it is plain, there is an interest of 10702.3 l. which is the produce of the 48 new principals, each at interest one month.

I am,

S I R,

West-Smithfield, Yours, &c.

Oct. 16, 1753.

T. TODD.

P. S. As truth is infinitely preferable to falsehood, I do not doubt but you will give the above remark a place in your next, which may excite Mr. Page (or some other ingenious correspondent) to give a more accurate solution to my arithmetical question, whose true answer is greatly different from that given as above.

To the Hon. Mr. HENRY BATHURST and JOHN COXE, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Cirencester.

Gentlemen,

AN act, passed in the last session of parliament, to grant some new indulgences

O o o

indulgences

dulgence to the Jews, having very much alarm'd the nation ; it is become the general wish, that the matter may be reconsidered : And we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, electors of this antient borough, think it our duty, in an affair which we apprehend to be of the utmost consequence, to make you acquainted with the sentiments of those who have the honour to be your constituents ; to which, we cannot but be convinced, you have had, and will have, the highest regard.

Influenced, therefore, by a sincere love of our country, and a dutiful veneration for our holy religion, we hereby make it our earnest request, that you will, to the best of your power, assist in procuring a repeal of the said law, and that for the following reasons :

We cannot conceive how they, who must consider another country as their own, as their home, can have that affection for ours which we could wish them to have before they are trusted with power or influence in it : Nor can we help thinking, but that English constitutional principles must be utterly inconsistent with sincerity in those persuasions which distinguish them from the rest of mankind.

It is to us the clearest demonstration, that the privileges proposed to be allowed them have a tendency to hurt our constitution, to which they cannot be hearty friends ; and much more so our religion, to which they are the natural professed enemies.

The possession of the lands, manors, and jurisdictions of the kingdom is what gives to our nobility and gentry their weight and interest in the state : We cannot think it prudent any part of that weight and interest should be trusted in an enemy's hand. It is impossible in the nature of things, that our religion should not suffer, where the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and lords of the manors, were Jews, revilers of our faith and Saviour.

Neither are we by any means convinced, by all the arguments that have been used, that granting such privileges is not fighting against God : He has dispersed them ; it is not for us to attempt their resettlement : He has destroyed the temple ; let not us endanger our own safety by vain endeavours to rebuild it. There cannot, surely, be any doubt which is the safer side ; and the experiment seems by much too dangerous to be tried.

Very far are we from desiring that they, or any part of our fellow creatures, should be treated with hardships, or be excluded from being objects of our Christian benevolence ; and we hope we shall always

be as far from desiring to see them made lords over our poor brethren. Besides, the motives of compassion are on our side : For while their great men enjoy unpopular privileges, the resentment of the people will fall heavy, for some time, upon the poorer sort, who must unreasonably be the sufferers for what they cannot help. Experience has already shewn us this evil.

The voice of the people has fully declared itself ; that voice which is in some sense the voice of God : It never, surely, was louder, or stronger, or more unanimous.

It is with the greatest pleasure and zeal that we have joined it. Your regard, gentlemen, to it, or to us, we cannot doubt of, or of your chearful compliance with our request.

*Addresses of the same nature have been made to their representatives from Warwickshire, Essex, Somersetshire, Suffolk, Reading, and several other places.*

From the ADVENTURER, Oct. 16.

IT has always been the practice of mankind, to judge of actions by the event. The same attempts, conducted in the same manner, but terminated by different success, produce different judgments : They who attain their wishes, never want celebrators of their wisdom and their virtue ; and they that miscarry are quickly discovered to have been defective not only in mental but in moral qualities. The world will never be long without some good reason to hate the unhappy ; their real faults are immediately detected, and if those are not sufficient to sink them into infamy, an additional weight of calumny will be superadded : He that fails in his endeavours after wealth or power will not long retain either honesty or courage.

By this unreasonable distribution of praise and blame, none have suffered oftener than projectors, whose rapidity of imagination, and vastness of design raise such envy in their fellow mortals, that every eye watches for their fall, and every heart exults at their distresses : Yet even a projector may gain favour by success ; and the tongue that was prepared to hiss, then endeavours to excel others in loudness of applause.

When Coriolanus, in Shakespear, deserted to Aufidius, the Volscian servants at first insulted him, even while he stood under the protection of the household gods : But when they saw that the project took effect, and the stranger was seated at the head of the table, one of them very judiciously observes, " that he always

17  
way  
he c  
M  
the  
ing  
Cati  
fame  
selve  
mon  
perh  
equa  
field  
with  
time  
thoug  
son v  
never  
be ap  
Aff  
this f  
intenc  
jects o  
with  
their  
miscar  
he tha  
ons, a  
defola  
ed by  
rudim  
accom  
and he  
crimin  
line, X  
Peter,  
detesta  
But  
tors, t  
are ma  
laudabl  
who an  
ture, c  
but wh  
obloqu  
tempt  
debar  
dustry  
to act v  
They  
censure  
they are  
folly of  
of a fo  
of a cap  
of know  
ness of  
the con  
from the  
already  
that the  
had com  
the perp  
exhauste  
he turne  
standmat



ways thought there was more in him than he could think."

Machiavel has justly animadverted on the different notice taken by all succeeding times, of the two great projectors Catiline and Cæsar. Both formed the same project, and intended to raise themselves to power by subverting the commonwealth: They pursued their design, perhaps, with equal abilities, and with equal virtue; but Catiline perished in the field, and Cæsar returned from Pharsalia with unlimited authority: And from that time, every monarch of the earth has thought himself honoured by a comparison with Cæsar; and Catiline has been never mentioned, but that his name might be applied to traitors and incendiaries.

After mentioning several other projectors of this sort, he proceeds thus: I am far from intending to vindicate the sanguinary projects of heroes and conquerors, and would wish rather to diminish the reputation of their success, than the infamy of their miscarriages; for I cannot conceive, why he that has burnt cities, and wasted nations, and filled the world with horror and desolation, should be more kindly regarded by mankind, than he that died in the rudiments of wickedness; why he that accomplished mischief should be glorious, and he that only endeavoured it should be criminal: I could wish Cæsar and Catiline, Xerxes and Alexander, Charles and Peter, huddled together in obscurity or detestation.

But there is another species of projectors, to whom I would willingly conciliate mankind; whose ends are generally laudable, and whose labours are innocent; who are searching out new powers of nature, or contriving new works of art; but who are yet persecuted with incessant obloquy, and whom the universal contempt with which they are treated, often debars from that success which their industry would obtain, if it were permitted to act without opposition.

They who find themselves inclined to censure new undertakings, only because they are new, should consider, that the folly of projection is very seldom the folly of a fool; it is commonly the ebullition of a capacious mind, crowded with variety of knowledge, and heated with intenseness of thought; it proceeds often from the consciousness of uncommon powers, from the confidence of those, who having already done much, are easily persuaded that they can do more: When Rowley had compleated the Orrery, he attempted the perpetual motion; when Boyle had exhausted the secrets of vulgar chemistry, he turned his thoughts to the work of transmutation.

A projector generally unites those qualities which have the fairest claim to veneration, extent of knowledge and greatness of design: It was said of Catiline, *immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta semper cupiebat*: Projectors of all kinds agree in their intellects, tho' they differ in their morals; they all fail by attempting things beyond their power, by despising vulgar attainments, and aspiring to performances to which, perhaps, nature has not proportioned the force of man: When they fail, therefore, they fail not by idleness or timidity, but by rash adventure and fruitless diligence.

That the attempts of such men will often miscarry, we may reasonably expect; yet from such men, and such only, are we to hope for the cultivation of those parts of nature which lie yet waste, and the invention of those arts which are yet wanting to the felicity of life. If they are, therefore, universally discouraged, art and discovery can make no advances. Whatever is attempted without previous certainty of success, may be considered as a project, and amongst narrow minds may, therefore, expose its author to censure and contempt; and if the liberty of laughing be once indulged, every man will laugh at what he does not understand, every project will be considered as madness, and every great or new design will be censured as a project. Men, unaccustomed to reason and researches, think every enterprise impracticable, which is extended beyond common effects, or comprises many intermediate operations. Many that presume to laugh at projectors, would consider a flight thro' the air in a winged chariot, and the movement of a mighty engine by the steam of water, as equally the dreams of mechanick lunacy; and would hear, with equal negligence, of the union of the Thames and Severn by a canal, and the scheme of Albuquerque the viceroy of the Indies, who in the rage of hostility had contrived to make Egypt a barren desert, by turning the Nile into the Red Sea.

Those who have attempted much, have seldom failed to perform more than those who never deviate from the common roads of action: Many valuable preparations of chemistry, are supposed to have risen from unsuccessful enquiries after the grand elixir: It is, therefore, just to encourage those, who endeavour to enlarge the power of art, since they often succeed beyond expectation; and when they fail, may sometimes benefit the world even by their miscarriages.

## A NEW SONG.

Set by Mr. HUDSON.

As Daphne sat beneath the shade, To keep her  
sheep from straying, It is a pleasing thing, she  
said, To live with-out o——beying.

2.  
How pleasant is a single life!  
It's far beyond expression;  
But she that is become a wife,  
Needs pity and compassion.

3.  
She bids adieu to all her joy,  
When matrimony binds her  
To one who does his thoughts employ,  
In striving to confine her.

4.  
How pleasant then is liberty,  
When none can e'er molest them!  
And they are fools who don't live free,  
When fortune so has blest them.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE.

## LAMB SKINNET.

Foot it all six long ways, and turn your partners and lead them on the mens sides  
; foot it again and turn in their own places ; the first couple cros over half fi-  
gure ; lead up to the top, foot it, and cast off in the second couple's places

The DIAMOND.

A FABLE.

**L**ONG on Golconda's shore a diamond  
lay [clay:  
Neglected, rough, conceal'd in common  
By every passenger despis'd and scorn'd,  
The latent jewel thus in secret mourn'd,  
"Why am I thus to fordid earth confin'd,  
"Why scorn'd and trod upon by every  
hind? [terrifying hue,  
"Were these bright qualities, this glit-  
"And dazzling lustre, never meant for  
view?  
"Wrapt in eternal shade if I remain,  
"These shining virtues were bestow'd in  
vain."  
As thus the long-neglected gem display'd  
Its worth and wrongs, a skilful artist stray'd  
By chance that way, and saw with curious  
eye, [sure lie.  
Tho' much obscur'd, th' unvalu'd trea-  
He ground with care, he polish'd it with  
art, [part;  
And call'd forth all its rays from every  
And now young Delia's neck ordain'd to  
grace, [face.  
It adds new charms to beauty's fairest  
The mind of man neglected and untaught,  
Is this rough diamond in the mine un-  
wrought.  
Till Education lend her art, unknown  
The brightest talents lie, a common stone;  
By her fair hand when fashion'd, the new  
mind  
Rises with lustre, polish'd and refin'd.

VERSES from an ANTIQUARY in  
Town, to a Brother ANTIQUARY in  
the Country.

From the MONITOR.

**W**E read, dear friend, in antient  
time, [rhyme:  
The Greeks, (you know 'em) wrote in  
A merry and a sprightly nation  
Could not hold common conversation;  
Not even a vulgar tale rehearse,  
Or laws, prayers, history, but in verse.  
So that the learned all agree,  
Hence sprung their fam'd mythology.  
The figures which the poets use,  
Made of some woman their fam'd Muse:  
The vulgar readily could swallow,  
For gods, Mars, Jupiter, Apollo:  
And rhyming thus became, we see,  
The language of antiquity.  
Wonder not then, my style I vary,  
Writing to brother antiquary:  
Reason sufficient I should do it,  
Tho' I profess myself no poet;  
Nor will the verses I here send,  
Be censur'd from a city friend;

Tho' not conceiv'd so bright and clear,  
When we breathe smoak instead of air.  
Smoak of the pipe too let me mention,  
A modern, but sublime invention;  
Of present bards it warms the brain,  
As formerly did Hippocrene;  
While aromatick fumes ascend,  
To contemplation still the friend!  
And envy'd pleasure oft 'tis we taste,  
(The studies of the day o'erpass)  
When to the evening pipe fat down,  
We quit the hurry of the town;  
From men retired but least alone.  
The mind then takes its boldest flight,  
And brings all nature into sight:  
Thro' ev'ry empire, kingdom, ranges,  
Recals their periods, and their changes;  
At once surveys the sum of years,  
And traverses the heavenly spheres.

Thus pass away our transit days,  
In learned, tho' inglorious ease.  
Now books our leisure hours employ,  
Now we societies enjoy,  
Here offer'd to us voluntary,  
The royal or the antiquary.  
What here the spacious globe supplies  
Of natural curiosities,  
From earth, air, seas, or heav'nly height,  
The curious bring to open light.

Now leads the walk agreeable,  
To Pancras-lawns, or Hampstead-hill;  
To grove minute of Kentish-town,  
Or winding walks of Marybon.

Now well-stor'd cabinets excite  
Our equal wonder and delight:  
Shells, corals, gems, fair nature's pride,  
Laid in nice order, side by side,  
Nor the diluvian stores forgot,  
Metals and minerals, and what not?  
The pride of Pond's and Parson's skill,  
D'Acosta, Baker, Millan, H—  
With greedy eyes we next run o'er,  
The rich medallick noble store,  
Of Mead and Sadler, Giffard, Ayre,  
Booth and Stukeley's studious care.

The day we thus in town amuse,  
In matters curious, or of use;  
And to the ev'ning's calm retreat,  
Sacred to contemplation sweet;  
While you, my friend, in country vill',  
Reposing by the murmuring rill,  
Study immortal Maro's page;  
Or Homer's or high Pindar's rage:  
Horace's wit, or Ovid's flame,  
Or Milton's majesty supreme.

Now wand'ring by some Druid's cell,  
Under the oak's full fragrant smell,  
You scan the deep archives of fate,  
The fortunes of the wise and great;  
And full of chronologic skill,  
The secrets of old time reveal.

Ere day-spring may we see you trace  
A Roman road with eager pace:

Thrice



Thrice happy in the lucky gain,  
If an old coin reward your pain,  
Or store your rich repository  
With great Carausius, Britain's glory.  
Too oft are you in study found  
With Polyglots encompass'd round,  
Schindler, or Buxtorf, or Pagnine,  
Reading the antient text divine:  
When on the approaching sacred day,  
Full of the God you preach and pray;  
Thunder in Tillotsonian sense,  
Or win with Herring's eloquence.

We two engag'd in the same station,  
Tho' fixed in different situation;  
On a like business both intent,  
Make life of use and innocent.

Winter approaches, haste away,  
And with your presence lengthen day;  
In Cordial friendship, love sincere,  
Drown to our thoughts the sick'ning  
year;  
Winter shall then a spring appear.

The two following Lines were written by  
an *English* Gentleman of Distinction,  
now at the Court of VIENNA.

**O** REGINA! Orbis prima, et pulcherri-  
ma! ridens  
Es Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva loquens.

TRANSLATED.

**O** EMPRESS! first and fairest! speak,  
smile, move; [of love.  
Thou seem'st the queen of heav'n, of wit,

PARAPHRASED.

**O** EMPRESS! first and fairest of  
the earth! [worth:  
Three goddesses but match thy single  
Smiling, the queen of love thou seem'st  
to be,

In all her beauty rising from the sea:  
In thy majestick motion best is seen  
The dignity of Jove's immortal queen:  
And speaking, from thy lip such wisdom  
flows,  
As Pallas, only Pallas, can disclose.

HYMN to CONTENTMENT, in Imitation of Mr. Gray's Hymn to Adversity, inserted in Mag. for July last, p. 332. By a Youth not yet 19.

**C**ONTENTMENT! sweet propiti-  
ous pow'r,  
Thou softner of the human woe,  
Dear partner of the adverse hour,  
Whom happiness is bound to know:  
Charm'd by thy soft persuasive tongue,  
The tortur'd soul takes comfort long,  
And poverty is taught to find  
New treasures, hid before, to sooth her  
suff'ring mind.

When infant Virtue first, from heav'n,  
Jove to Adversity consign'd,  
Thou, as a constant mate, wast giv'n,  
And bad to ease her burden'd mind.

Soft pleasing friend! thy sweet'ning care  
Taught her the rigid scourge to bear;  
In thee a part'ner of her grief she found,  
Whence healing comfort flow'd, like balm  
to ev'ry wound.

From thy sweet smiles, abash'd retire  
Self-tor'tring envy, and despair,  
Fierce hopes, and covetous desire,  
And leave us calm midst crowds of  
care.

Quick they depart, and with them fly  
False-pleasure, and deluding joy;  
By wild ambition cherish'd still,  
And seem awhile obedient to her tow'ring  
will.

Patience slow moving, and sedate,  
With piercing eye that views from  
far,

And hope, with future joys elate,  
That gently drives her steady carr,  
In all thy labours acquiesce:  
Humility, that Christian grace,  
Still conscious of her own defects,  
And faith, believing maid, whom charity  
protects.

Fair goddess, with benignant smiles,  
Thy modest votary assist,  
If virtue recompence my toils,  
'Tis impious dulness to desist.  
For me thy kindest beams prepare,  
That I each harmless joy may share,  
And able wisely to discern,  
View providential care in every changing  
turn.

Bright power! retrieve my sinking  
breast,  
Descend and dwell sole regent there,  
Far hence be anxious thought distress,  
Green jealousy, and mute despair;  
Teach me, with comfort, to enjoy  
Life's competent benignity,  
Not pamper'd with luxurious ease  
To covet more and more, but thank kind  
heav'n for these.

AN EPISTLE to the Right Hon. and  
Right Worlhy MAGISTRATE; occasioned  
by a late Verdict obtained in favour of the  
Abbotsbury Witnesses. (See p. 437.)

—Nec lex est justior ulla  
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.

OVID.

**O**F ev'ry patriot gift possess'd,  
From high to higher fame aspire;  
The city now has long confess'd,  
Let senators next thy worth admire,  
There wars in freedom's noble cause,  
Each cloud that shades her brow dispel;  
With wisdom planning out those laws,  
Your courage executes so well.  
To practice ev'ry impious art,  
Let fraud and insolence combine;  
But to unveil the perjur'd heart,  
That glorious task and toil be thine.

Tho' deep in midnight gloom conceal'd,  
The dark and hell bred scheme may lie;  
Dragg'd out to light, it stands reveal'd,  
And open to thy searching eye.  
This breaks the vizard, melts the paint,  
That strives to cover guilt and sin;  
Convinc'd by thee, an outward saint,  
Too often hides a jilt within!  
By thy own native pity prest,  
Live the kind friend of justice still;  
And lance the shaft against the breast,  
That strove, but strove in vain to kill.  
Tho' the fair prospect be the same,  
That animates the good and brave;  
To triumph is the hero's fame,  
The patriot's to protect and save.  
'Tis thy ambition's noblest height,  
From greatness nobly to descend?  
To borrow nought from pomp and state,  
But the blest pow'r to be a friend.  
To view weak innocence oppress'd,  
And guilt the guiltless wretch arraign;  
Wak'd in thy pitying gen'rous breast,  
That love which freed her from a chain.  
A zeal which lawless rage disarms,  
And stops the suppliant's bursting sigh,  
With transports each kind bosom warms,  
When fame disgusts, and titles die.  
Be it thy boast, with woes distress'd,  
To dry the pensive pris'ner's tear;  
To fix the dart in falsehood's breast,  
And shake the guilty soul with fear.  
Envy the fairest wreaths may rend,  
Her censures on the upright fall;  
But he who makes his heart a friend,  
Or turns aside, or blunts them all.  
When malice strives to give thee pain,  
And does her weakly spite renew;  
Nobly to scorn and to disdain  
Unjust reproach, is to subdue.  
From thy own heart to steal a joy,  
With thy own acts thyself to please;  
In gaining raptures for a toy,  
And slighting pomp, to purchase ease.  
Tho' thirst of fame each bosom draws,  
The proud, ambitious, and the vain;  
'Tis nobler to deserve applause,  
Than, wanting merit, to obtain.

WESTON - MUSES.

A SONG.

O SIRS! what wondrous nymphs, at  
Weston\*,  
Their welcome visits fondly pay!  
And, with each well-perform'd, fine  
lesson,  
Devoutly list'ning lovers stay!  
Dear, cruel creatures!—ah! how can ye  
Make such sad havock of our hearts?  
Why thus demolish ev'ry man ye  
With your divine, harmonious arts?

\* Near H. wkst-ne, in Shr-psh-re. † Mr. Christopher Jones. ‡ The above-mentioned ingenious Mr. Christopher Jones; a kind of rival, methinks, to the quondam Inigo Jones.

Your songs, sonata's, airs, and graces,  
Enchant the audience with delight:  
And warbling throats, and fair, sweet  
faces, [sight.  
Charm both our hearing, and our  
Such taper, white, bewitching fingers,  
There's no withstanding,—I'll besworn:  
Such lively, lovely syren fingers  
Ulysses over-board had borne.  
They do strict justice, I can tell ye,  
In manner superfine and clever,  
To Handel, Felton, Arne, Corelli,  
And each composer pure whatever.  
And yet no mercy, (heaven defend us!)  
These matchless virgins have on those,  
That shut not, Sirs, a brace of windows,  
Nor their two ears resolve to close.  
Melodious harpsichord!—thy merit,  
In verse well suited to thy sound,  
I would declare, with all my spirit;  
And Kirkman shou'd be fitly crown'd  
Yet thee, in sad, ill-fated hour,  
Friend Christopher † has surely bought;  
The ladies shew in thee such pow'r,  
When by some skilful master taught.  
Thou then prodigious pangs impartest  
Surprizing instrument!—thou then,  
With sweet vibrations, strongly dardest  
At us poor, deeply-wounded men.  
And yet, to murd'r us quite unwilling,  
We find, methinks, the dear Miss J-nes;  
Since, for her harmony so killing,  
Her hospitality atones.  
This, we'll allow, extreamly kind is:—  
But, Sirs, a fig for meat and drink!  
Such heav'nly musick, in my mind, is  
Better by far, than food,—I think.  
Sweet, little, neat, harmonious Weston!  
Well fraught with ev'ry lovely grace!  
Thou art by ev'ry one's confession,  
A most delightful charming place.  
What lofty, handsome rooms there seemare!  
How all things elegant appear!  
And fit for either king or queen are!  
O!—might one but, at length, come  
there!  
How grand the gardens seem, tho' small,  
Sirs! [close!  
What walks,—what grass-plats they dis-  
How vastly neat!—Nor is this all, Sirs:  
Behold!—the beauteous—pr-v-te-house!  
Ev'n that, you'll find too, a sweet place is;  
(Fear not the little cell t'inspect:)  
Nice flow'ry paper th' inside graces;  
Th' outside's with fragrant shrubs be-  
deck'd.  
All, Sirs, in short is wond'rous pretty:—  
Yet wonder at it pray who can?  
That any shou'd, 'twould be great pity,  
Since courteous Kit ‡ contriv'd the plan.  
Among

Among the neighb'ring rocks, moreover,  
If you'll but look about with care,  
Perhaps, Parnassus you'll discover,—  
From whence arriv'd the foresaid fair.  
Muses, for certain, Sirs,—(if any  
Be still subsisting in these times,)  
They are that come to see Miss Nanny,  
Who musick loves, and tuneful rhymes.  
But, ah!—I've hardly ever tasted  
The pure Aganippæan spring:  
Why then should precious time be wasted?—  
Or, why poor I pretend to sing?  
But, who (the deuce!) can help descanting  
On females so divinely fair,  
That, tho' some folks may call it ranting,  
Would almost make a dead man stare?  
Fair Fl-tch-r, I both seen, and heard have;  
And N-rgr-ve too,—(those muses twain:  
Both whom, fine things might be averr'd  
of;)

And penetrating P-ree would fain.  
This virgin, I came short of seeing,  
By, Sirs, a day or two, at most;  
But, as good folks, have been agreeing,  
This happiness e'er long may boast.  
Honorata too \*, a friend of mine, Sirs,  
Kind Kit, and Anna sweet invite,  
(Tho' th' offspring of a dull divine, Sirs!)  
To share with them the dear delight.  
But, if confin'd in homely hut, Sirs,  
Sweet Weston-court, I can't attend,  
\*Twill vex me to the very guts, Sirs!—  
And so,—my sonnet here shall end.  
Sept. 24, 1753. PHILOMUSUS.

London, Oct. 13, 1753.

S I R,

THE following lines owe their origin  
to a custom, which prevails abroad,  
of ladies of fashion visiting in the cha-  
racters of beggars for convents, &c.  
The writer of them having received a  
visit of this nature from a very beautiful  
young lady, address'd them to her in  
French and English: A copy of the latter  
is here sent you in order to be inserted, if  
approved of, in your next Magazine, which  
will oblige,

Your former correspondent,  
and humble servant.

To a LADY paying a Visit in Character of a  
Quêteuse for a Convent at Angers in  
France.

FAIR nymph, who thus canst quit the  
ranks of fame,  
For pious ends assume the beggar's name,  
Oh! blest with ev'ry merit ev'ry charm,  
To win the judgment or the heart to warm;  
Say shall thy care assuage religion's woes,  
Heedless of that, which from thy beauty  
flows?

How kind and yet how cruel the employ,  
Where while thy lips relieve, thy looks  
destroy?

Thy voice may well the rudest temper  
But all our pity is th' effect of love:  
Some merit else our charity might boast,  
But virtue here with liberty is lost:  
Can'st thou invoke a pity you disown,  
And sue to virtues to yourself unknown?  
A form so fair was made not to implore,  
'Tis yours to rule, 'tis mankind's to adore:  
Ah! quit the suppliant, resume command,  
But deal the power with a gracious hand;  
Hear the soft vow, attend the stealing sigh,  
Th' expressive silence, and the pleading  
eye;  
Let him that merits most thy mercy  
And know all charity's compriz'd in love:  
Oh! view each object with impartial eye,  
Nor bid the convent smile, the lover die.

J. B.

To the Author of The Receipt for Modern  
Dress, p. 396.

SINCE, Sir, you have made it your  
study to vex, [sex,  
And audaciously laugh at the dress of our  
Pray don't be so blind to the faults of  
your own, [be shown:  
But let them, I beg, in your next lines  
Instead of small caps, you must then add  
small wigs [pig's;  
The tails of which mostly resemble a  
Put a hat upon that, before point it up  
high, [sky;  
As if 'twas an arrow aim'd just at the  
At the corner of which I pray don't forget  
A tassel of silver to make it complete;  
Let the stock be well plaited in various  
forms [som adorns:  
Whilst a fine diamond heart his shirt bo-  
Let his sword hilt be cover'd with ribbon  
good store, [der hand fore;  
Left the roughness without make his ten-  
Tho' there's no need of that, for they'll  
take care to fly [is nigh:  
The place where they think any danger  
His coat is to be but a foot from his waist,  
And fix'd there as tight as if it was lac'd:  
In his pocket a housewife and pincushion  
place,  
Not forgetting a glass to admire his face;  
With stockings of silk, nothing less can  
such please, [above knees,  
Bind his legs round with silver an inch  
Hang a tassel to that, or else it won't do,  
Which generally reaches half way to his  
shoe;  
His buckles of stones, of five-guineas price,  
To adorn his sweet feet and make him  
quite nice: [to be seen,  
Thus dress'd and equipp'd, 'tis too plain  
He's not one jot better than Monsieur  
Pantion.

Monsieur

\* H—n—r D—rw—ll of H—n, in St-f-r-dsh-re,



*Monsieur A-LA-MODE. By a LADY.  
In Answer to The Receipt for Modern  
Dress.*

TAKE a creature that nature has  
form'd without brains,  
Whose skull nought but nonsense and son-  
nets contains ; [ally'd,  
With a mind where conceit with folly's  
Set off by assurance and unmeaning pride ;  
With common place jests for to tickle the  
ear [appear ;  
With mirth, where no wisdom could ever  
That to the defenceless can strut and look  
brave, [slave :  
Although he to cowardice shews he's a  
And now for to dress up my beau with a  
grace, [face ;  
Let a well frizzled wig be set off from his  
With a bag quite in taste, from Paris just  
come, [Frison ;  
That was made and ty'd up by Monsieur  
With powder quite grey, then his head is  
complete ; [wit ;  
If dress'd in the fashion, no matter for  
With a pretty black beaver tuck'd under  
his arm, [warm ;  
If plac'd on his head, it might keep it too  
Then a black solitaire his neck to adorn,  
Like those of Versailles by the courtiers  
there worn ; [sels lace,  
His hands must be cover'd with fine Brus-  
With a sparkling brilliant his finger to  
grace ; [ers come,  
Next a coat of embroidery from foreign-  
Twou'd be quite unpolite to have one  
wrought at home ; [befriend,  
With cobweb silk stockings his legs to  
Two pair underneath his lank calves to  
amend ; [to freeze,  
With breeches in winter would cause one  
To add to his height, must not cover his  
knees ; [leather,  
A pair of smart pumps made up of grain'd  
So thin he can't venture to tread on a fea-  
ther ; [shine,  
His buckles like diamonds must glitter and  
Should they cost fifty pounds they wou'd  
not be too fine ; [reveals,  
A repeater by Graham, which the hours  
Almost over-balanc'd with knick-knacks  
and seals ;  
A mouchoir with musk his spirits to cheer,  
Though he scents the whole room, that  
no soul can come near ;  
A gold-hilted sword with jewels inlaid,  
So the scabbard's but cane, no matter for  
blade ; [dress,  
A sword-knot of ribband to answer his  
Most completely ty'd up with tassels of  
lace ;  
Thus fully equip'd and attir'd for show,  
Observe, pray ye belles, that sam'd thing  
call'd a beau.

October, 1753.

On DISCONTENT.

To STELLA.

SAY, dearest Stella, why this pensive  
air ?  
Tell me, O tell thy sorrows and thy cares ;  
Why thy lips tremble, and thy cheeks are  
pale ? [gale ?  
Why heaves thy bosom with a mournful  
Let not thy eyes for distant evils flow,  
Nor rack thy bosom with prophetick woe :  
Imagin'd ills deceive our aking eyes,  
As lengthen'd shades appear of mon- }  
strous size, [skies,  
When setting Phœbus gilds the ev'ning }  
Tho' pictur'd joy deludes our panting  
souls, [rolls ;  
When round the heart its smiling phantom  
The gay impostor mocks our reaching arms ;  
Yet while it lasts the pleasing vision charms :  
Not so distrust her gloomy forehead rears ;  
She brings cold anguish and a crowd of fears :  
Ah lovely Stella ! as you prize your rest,  
Expel this fury from your guiltless breast.

The wise and mighty guardian of man-  
kind,

To each individual has their draught assign'd ;  
And tho' no pearls shou'd in our potion fall,  
Let us be chearful while he spares the gall :  
Unmeaning transports for a moment please,  
Yet peace alone can bless your equal days.

But coldly view'd, or quickly thrown  
aside,

See cringing merit at the gates of pride ;  
See wit and wisdom (that our fathers priz'd)  
In youth neglected, as in age despis'd :  
Behold (the scorn, as late the dread of all)  
The politician from his glory fall :  
He whose sly genius cou'd a kingdom rule,  
Shall have his exit hiss'd by ev'ry fool :  
With aking bosom and a streaming eye  
The hoary soldier sees his honour fly ;  
Who in his age must to oppression bow,  
And yield his laurels to a younger brow :  
Those laurels shall the proud successor wear  
A while ; then strip and leave them to  
his heir.

If these are wretched, let us not repine,  
Whose meaner talents ne'er were made  
to shine :

Our good and ill, our vice and virtue falls  
Within the compass of domestick walls :  
To those small limits be thy views confin'd,  
And bless thy cottage with a humble mind.

Look not at joys that dazzle from afar,  
Nor envy Glaro on his gilded car ;  
For all degrees their days of anguish know,  
And the most happy have a taste of woe.  
Then calmly take what providence ordains,  
He swells the load who murmurs and  
explains :

For all things vary : And who sits to day  
Half drown'd in tears ; to-morrow may  
be gay.

P P P

THE

# Monthly Chronologer.

*Copy of a Treaty concluded at Cape-Coast-Castle, between England and the Fantee Nation, on Feb. 6, 1753.*

**W**E the Brassoë and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, do declare, that our fathers, under the conduct of their Brassoë Imorah, were brought by the English from the country now Arcania, and by them furnished with arms, ammunition, and money, not only to take possession of the land now inhabited by us, but likewise to conquer all those states around us, at present subject to our dominion.

And whereas we are certainly informed, that within these ten years past several subjects of the French king have been endeavouring by bribes of various kinds not only to dissolve that close connection between the English and Fantee nation which we look upon as our greatest security, but likewise to procure to themselves some of that ground which was conquered at the English expence; which, besides the natural injustice of the thing, can have no other tendency than to introduce jarring interests and divisions amongst us, and thereby deliver us up an easy prey to our enemies:

For these reasons, and to recognize the rights of the English nation in the most solemn and authentick manner, and to cut off all claims and pretensions of any other nation whatsoever: We, the whole people of Fantee, did on the 26th of October last, assembled at Munnin, and there unanimously passed the following law, which we hereby declare to be constitutional; and publicly, according to the wonted form of our ancestors, denounce a curse upon ourselves, or any of our posterity, who shall attempt, either directly or indirectly, to break through it. Which law is as follows: "Be it known to all the people of Fantee, and to all under their obedience, that we the Brassoës and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, do enact and ordain, That no subject of the French king shall be ever permitted to settle any where, either by building forts, or otherwise, between queen Anne's point and James fort, Accra; and that whoever attempts to harbour them in his house shall, on the

proof of the fact, be adjudged guilty of treason against his country, and punished accordingly."

And as a farther proof and testimony of the reality of our intentions, and to secure, as far as in us lies, the English interest in this country, and to engage them, by our candid behaviour, to continue to us that protection which by long experience we have found so beneficial, we the aforesaid Brassoë and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee have adjudged it proper and necessary to send the following persons (Imorah son of Aduasor, &c. &c.) duly and fully authorized, to Cape-Coast-Castle, and there in presence of the president and council, to swear allegiance and fealty to the English nation, and to deliver the following hostages, viz. Cudjoe Annooma, sister's son to the Brassoë of Fantee, from the said Brassoë and Curranteers; likewise Quabino Sahi, Quacoo and Coffee, into their hands, to remain as pledges of our punctual observance of the above law.

We the aforesaid persons, deputies from the Brassoë and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, being duly and fully authorized, have, according to the custom of our country and the form prescribed by our religion, as likewise according to the custom of the English and the form prescribed by their religion, sworn to the due performance of the aforesaid law, and have in consequence set our marks to two originals of this recognition, being first read and interpreted to us, in the presence of the said president and council, on Feb. 6, 1753, according to the white mens manner of computation in Europe.

The above recognition was executed at Cape-Coast-Castle, by the persons therein mentioned, the day and year above written. George Cockburne, captain of his majesty's ship the Glory; Thomas Melvin, governor; Joseph Harmer, accountant; Matthew Mackaill, surgeon; Christopher Whyttels, secretary; John Williams, lieutenant of the Glory; William Lille, surgeon of ditto.

By an order of privy council, on Sept. 26, his majesty, by and with their advice, requires and commands, that William Cuthbertson, William Steedman, William Baird, Adam Lillie, James Manson, James Lillie, and William Lennox, all boatmen at Aber-

dour

dour in Scotland (charged upon oath with having been guilty, upon the 8th of July last, of being together with divers other persons, assembled at Dalgety in the county of Fife; and there having furrrounded four soldiers who were employed to defend a seizure, made by a custom-house officer, of 29 anchors of run brandy, wrested and took from them their arms, and deforced the said custom-house officer, and taken away the brandy) do surrender themselves, within the space of 40 days, to any of the lords justiciary, or to any one of his majesty's justices of the peace in Scotland.

On the 28th, about 9 at night, a fire broke out in Twisters-alley, Bunhill-row, by which several old houses were burnt, and the back part of the school-house belonging to the haberdashers company.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.

John Harris and Philip Wilson for a burglary, Hannah Wilson for stripping and robbing an infant in Whitechapel road, and Edward Johnson for a burglary, were executed at Tyburn.—Mary Rimes, aged 13, another of the condemned malefactors, was ordered to be transported for 7 years. (See p. 437.)

John Stanley, a soldier of Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, was executed at Dorchester, for the murder of Stephen Wareham, near Blandford.

MONDAY, 8.

Sir Walter Blackett, bart. one of the aldermen and representatives in parliament for Newcastle upon Tyne, having informed the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the intention of Thomas Davidson, of Ferryhill, Esq; and his sisters, to found an hospital for the maintaining six poor maiden women, the expence of which would be 1200l. at the same time Sir Walter offer'd the like sum to maintain six poor men: Upon which the corporation came to a resolution to be at the charge of building, and to apply the interest of the above sums for the maintenance of the 12 poor persons above-mentioned.

TUESDAY, 9.

The parliament of Ireland met, when his grace the duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant, made the following speech to both houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**M**Y experience of your loyalty and zeal for the king's service, the signal instances upon every occasion of his majesty's paternal goodness, and a consciousness of my just regard to the honour of his crown, and of my sincere wishes for the prosperity of this kingdom, give me the surest grounds to expect, that the business of this session will be carried on

with that candour, temper, and unanimity, which will add dignity to your proceedings, most effectually advance the publick service, and afford the most acceptable proof of your grateful and affectionate duty to the best of princes.

A due care of the protestant charter schools cannot be too often or too earnestly recommended to your consideration; and the benefits already experienced call upon you to cultivate every method of promoting to the utmost the success of that wise and useful institution.

The flourishing state of your linen manufacture gives me the highest pleasure. I will most chearfully assist your endeavours for the further advancement of that valuable and important branch of your trade; and in providing for its support and encouragement, you may securely depend upon his majesty's most gracious favour and protection.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the several accounts and estimates, and have nothing to ask in the king's name, but the usual and necessary supplies for the support of his majesty's government.

I am commanded by his majesty to acquaint you, that he will graciously consent and recommends to you, that so much of the money remaining in his treasury, as shall be necessary, be applied to the discharge of the nation's debt, or of such part thereof as you shall think expedient.

His majesty, in his great wisdom, judging a time of general tranquillity to be the fittest season for providing against future dangers, will direct an inquiry to be made into the condition of several fortifications, that the kingdom may be put into a proper state of defence. An estimate of the expence, which will attend that necessary service, shall in due time be laid before you; and his majesty is persuaded, that this instance of his attention to the security of his people, will be highly agreeable to his faithful commons.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have not failed to embrace every opportunity, (and it was a part of my duty most pleasing to me) to represent to the king, in the fullest and strongest terms, the loyalty and good affection of his subjects of Ireland; and I have it in command to declare to you, that his majesty relies with an entire confidence on their inviolable attachment to his sacred person, royal family and government.

It is unnecessary for me, at this day, to make professions of my zeal for the

P p p a *wellfare*



welfare and prosperity of this kingdom :  
 Let the true interest of Ireland be ever your  
 great object : My conduct shall demon-  
 strate, that it is unalterably mine.

Whitehall, Oct. 12. His majesty has  
 promised his most gracious pardon, and  
 Mr. Hale Wortham, jun. of Royston in  
 Cambridgeshire, a reward of 50*l.* for dis-  
 covering the persons concerned in writing  
 and sending an incendiary letter, sent, on  
 the 16th of Sept. last, by the post, from  
 London, to the said Mr. Hale, requiring  
 him to lay 100*l.* at the outside of his gate,  
 on the Monday following, by two in the  
 morning, and threatening in case of failure,  
 to murder him, or fire his house; and  
 also, a second incendiary letter on the  
 7th instant, by the post from London,  
 threatening him with death if he did not  
 lay the said sum of 100*l.* in the highway,  
 by one o'clock on the Monday morning,  
 following; and that if he set any body  
 to watch, his whole family should be  
 murdered.

MONDAY, 29.

The 11 following malefactors were ca-  
 pitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz.  
 Job Horneblow, for a robbery near Pan-  
 cras; Mark Shields and George Hailey,  
 for a street-robbery; Isaac Clark and  
 James Jackson, for a highway-robbery;  
 George French, for robbing Mr. Ripping,  
 in Moorfields, of his hat; James Hayler,  
 for the murder of John Proby, by beating  
 him on the head with a hammer; Wil-  
 liam Edgell, otherwise Ellford, for horse-  
 stealing; James Gallaker, an oyster-man  
 for the murder of Eneas Turner; James  
 Fairbrother for burglary, and Martin Sul-  
 livan for returning from transportation.

James Hayler and James Gallaker, the  
 two murderers, who received sentence  
 separately on Friday and Saturday, were  
 this day executed at Tyburn. And the  
 next day the rest were condemned.

A MEMENTO written on a Tavern Window.

HOW weak the spark must be who  
 trusts a lass,  
 That robs him of his nose before his face:  
 But 'tis the common custom of a wench,  
 To borrow English coin, and pay in  
 French.

An Occasional PROLOGUE. Written by  
 Mr. GARRICK, and spoken by  
 Mrs. FOOTE, at the Theatre-Royal,  
 in Drury Lane.

From the Grays-Inn Journal, Sept. 27.

THE many various objects that amuse  
 These busy curious times, by way  
 of news, }  
 Are, plays, elections, murders, loit'ries,

The person here intended, is Mons. Cervetti, who has been a standing joke with the upper-  
 gentry, for a long time past, on account of the length of his nose; but, as I am informed, that  
 no feature of his mind is out of proportion, unless it be that his good qualities are extraordinary,  
 I take this opportunity to mention that it is cruel to render him uneasy in the business, in which he  
 is engaged, and by which he must get a livelihood.

All these compounded fly throughout the  
 nation,

And set the whole in one great fermenta-  
 tion!  
 True *British* hearts the same high spirit  
 show,

Be they to damn a farce, or fight a foe.

One day for liberty the *Briton* fires,

The next he flames—for *Canning*, or for  
*Squires*.

In like extremes your laughing humour }  
 Have ye not roar'd from pit to upper }  
 rows, }  
 And all the jest was,—what?—a fidler's }  
 Pursue your mirth; each night the joke }  
 grows stronger, } longer.

For as you fret the *man*, his nose looks

Among the trifles which occasion prate,

Even I sometimes, am matter for debate.

Whene'er my faults, or follies are the ques-  
 tion,

Each draws his wit out, and begins disec-  
 tion.

Sir PETER PRINROSE, smirking o'er his tea,

Sinks from himself, and politticks to me.

Papers boy.—*bers Sir! Tam* what news to-day?

FOOTE, Sir, is advertis'd—what—run away!

No, Sir, he acts this week at *Drury Lane*;

How's that (cries FEEBLE GRUB) FOOTE

come again! }  
 I thought that fool had done his devil's }  
 Was not he hang'd some months ago in }  
 France? } harangu'd;

Up starts MACHONZ, and thus the room

'Tis true, his friends gave out that he

was hang'd,

But to be sure, 'twas all a *hum*, becase

I have seen him since, and after such }  
 disgrace } face.

No gentleman would dare to show his

To him reply'd a sneering bonny Scot;

Yow rañ reet, my frynd, haung'd }  
 he was not, } he'll gaung to pot.

But neither you nor I caun tell how soon

Thus each, as fancy drives, his wit dis-  
 plays,

Such is the tax each son of folly pays.

On this my scheme they many names  
 bestow, } pocket's low.

'Tis fame, 'tis pride, nay worse—The

I own I've pride, ambition, vanity,

And what's more strange, perhaps, you'll }  
 see } destiny.

Tho' not so great a portion of it—mo-

For you I'll curb each self-sufficient

thought, } fault.

And kiss the rod, whene'er you point a

Many my passions are, tho' one my view,

They all concenter, in the pleasing-you.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

MR. Hans Sloane, surgeon at Rochie-

ster, to Miss Johnson, of Gravesend.

Sept,

Sept. 24. Frederick Stanton, Esq; to Miss Lequesne, of Harrow on the hill, a 15,000*l.* fortune.

29. Nathaniel Williams, Esq; of Low-Layton, to Miss Sally Wright, of Jermy street.

Rev. Roger Mostyn, M. A. rector of Christlington near Chester. brother to Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart. to Mrs. Anne Thewal, a 20,000*l.* fortune.

Oct. 2. Grey Cooper, Esq; counsellor at law, at North-Shields, to Miss Grey, daughter of the late Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, bart.

4. Archibald Edmonstone, Esq; to Miss Harene, of Albemarle street.

William Bowler, Esq; of a plentiful fortune in Essex, to Miss Sarah Armistead, of Red-lion-street, Holborn.

6. Rich. Abdey, Esq; of Essex, to Miss Cosby, a relation of the earl of Thanet.

8. William Stanley, Esq; a near relation of the earl of Derby, to Miss Cockburne, an heiress, of 20,000*l.* fortune.

10. Simon Fanshaw, Esq; member of parliament for Old Sarum, to Miss Fanshaw, of Bedford-row.

11. James More Molynæux, Esq; of Loseby in Surrey, to Miss Margaret Sherard, of Bloomsbury.

Hon. William Howe, Esq; to Miss Blake, of Epping.

12. Ezra Turner, Esq; of a plentiful estate in Hertfordshire, to Miss Sawbridge.

17. — Reynolds, Esq; of Weybridge, to Miss Peggy Hughes of Greenwich.

18. Peregrine Bertie, Esq; member for Westbury, to Miss Backwell, of Great Billing in Northamptonshire.

Martin Haws, Esq; of Ilford, to Miss Grevill, of Stratford.

23. Capt. Maynard, of the Spence sloop of war, to Miss Shephard, of Deptford.

Sept. 21. Lady Athunry, delivered of a son and heir, in Ireland.

Oct. 8. The queen of Sweden, of a princess.

11. The queen of Denmark, of a prince.

12. The lady of Sir Charles Weston, of a son and heir.

17. The lady of Sir William Burton, bart. of a son and heir.

23. The lady of — Barker, Esq; and sister to the countess of Marchmont, of a son.

24. The lady of Sir James Stapleton, bart. of a son and heir.

## DEATHS.

DR. John Whetcombe, archbishop of Cathels in Ireland.

Henry Lascelles, Esq; a very great Barbadoes merchant, and sometime member of parliament for Northallerton.

Sept. 22. Rev. Dr. Andrew Hamilton, archdeacon of Raphoe, in Ireland.

29. John Collins, Esq; one of the six clerks in chancery.

30. Mr. John Clothier, master drum-major, and head court drummer of England.

Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther, in Fifeshire, bart.

Oct. 3. Stephen Phillips, Esq; at his seat near Ongar in Essex, formerly a Spanish merchant.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of Stapleford Tawny, and vicar of Epping in Essex.

Thomas Greville, of Coomb near Salisbury, who was acquitted, with the two Abbotsbury men, last sessions, on an indictment of perjury, at the trial of the gypsey in the affair of Elizabeth Canning. (See p. 437.)

11. Thomas Roycroft, Esq; at Kensington, possessed of a considerable fortune, and formerly a merchant.

13. Rt. Hon. the countess of Halifax, lady of the present earl.

Lady Woollaston, relict of Sir Isaac Woollaston, Bart.

14. Miss Henrietta Charlotte Maria Damer, of Pall-Mall, a young lady of a very large fortune.

Evan Pierce, a poor labouring man, at Dolgelly in North Wales, aged upwards of 120.

Francis Pearson, Esq; formerly lieutenant general of Otway's reg. of foot.

17. Richard Kent, Esq; an eminent fishmonger at Temple-bar, who fined for sheriff of London in 1751.

John Mitford, Esq; an eminent Turkey merchant.

18. Hon. Richard Leveson Gower, Esq; second son to earl Gower, and member of parliament for Litchfield.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. William Gale, of St. John's College, Cambridge, presented to the rectory of Braceburgh, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. John Leach, by George Trenchard, Esq; to the rectory of Litchet Maltravers, in Dorsetshire.—Cornelius Clarke, B. D. to the living of Budbury, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Francis Millbank to the rectory of Crofts, in Yorkshire.—Mr. James Dawson, by earl Brooke, to the vicarage of Monson cum Ealing, in Suffolk.—Tho. Harwood, B. A. by Reynell Spiller, Esq; to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex.—Paulett, M. A. by the duke of Rutland, to the rectory of St. Lawrence, in Huntingdonshire.—Mr. Hyborne, by the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, to the living of All-saints, in South Carolina.—Samuel Dyer, M. A. to the vicarage of Ryton, in Devonshire.—Richard Carter, M. A. to the rectory of Chaley, in Suffex.

[Promotions and Bankrupts in our next.]



**T**OWARDS the end of August last, the states of Holland and West-Friesland issued a placart for the encouragement of their silk and woollen manufactures, by which it was ordained, that the nobility, burgo-masters and magistrates of the respective cities, the members of the assembly of their noble and great mightinesses, and all those who had publick employments or offices in that province, should begin on the 1st of May, 1754, they, their wives, children, and domesticks, to make use of no other woollen or silk manufactures for cloathing, but such as had been, or should be made in that province. And it is thought, that a like regulation will be made in every one of the other United Provinces.

The parliament of Rouen, whose jurisdiction extends over Normandy and Picardy, having followed the example of the parliament of Paris, by prosecuting some priests, who refused to administer the sacraments to dying persons, because they would not accept, or shew a certificate of their having accepted of the bull *Unigenitus*, (see p. 395.) and the arrêts of that parliament upon this occasion having been annulled by the king's council of state, the parliament prepared a long remonstrance against thus annulling their arrêts, &c. which was sent up to court last August, and after the same was sent up, the chambers met on the 27th of that month, in order to issue their orders for seizing the body of the bishop of Evreux, who had refused to appear before them to be examined, in relation to the directions he had given to the priests within his diocese, not to administer the sacraments to any that had not, or would not accept of the said bull. But as soon as they had met, they received a letter de cachet from the king, ordering them to send up their first president, two vice presidents, three counsellors of the grand-chamber, and one of each chamber of inquests and requests, together with the attorneys and solicitors general, to be with his majesty on the 2d of next month by ten in the morning. Accordingly these deputies attended his majesty that day, when he told them, he had sent for them to let them know his pleasure, which his chancellor would intimate to them; whereupon the chancellor made them a long speech, which he began by saying, his majesty was surprised to find, that their remonstrances tended to lessen the authority which the constitution *Unigenitus* had received both under the late king, and since his majesty's accession, by his edicts in 1720, and 1730; and concluded with orders for them not to intermeddle in any disputes relating to the refusal of the sacraments,

or to proceed in any they had begun, particularly that relating to the bishop of Evreux. When he had finished, his majesty said: "What my chancellor has said to you is my will. I desire it may be executed, and registered in your books." And when they returned, the parliament appointed 18 of their number to consider this answer. Accordingly these 18 met on the 6th ult. but their deliberations were interrupted by letters patent sent from the king, forbidding them to break up before they had registered the king's answer given by his chancellor; whereupon all the chambers met the next day, when it was carried by a great majority, not to register but to present new remonstrances. However, they agreed to register the letters patents, so far as they regarded the prolongation of their sittings, and the service of the chamber of vacations. In the debates upon this subject, M. de Franqueville, counsellor of the grand-chamber, had, it seems, spoke too freely, or at least, what he said had been misrepresented at court, therefore, on the 15th he was arrested by a party of dragoons, and carried prisoner to the castle of Dourlens, at which the people shewed so much resentment that they began to insult even the clergy in the streets, which was, perhaps, the chief cause of his being very soon released; but he lived not long to enjoy his liberty, for he died the 9th Inst. leaving the parliament he belonged to very busy in drawing up their new remonstrance.

In the mean time some copies of their last remonstrance are handed about in manuscript, and it is highly commended, particularly what they say upon the 9th proposition condemned by the bull *Unigenitus*, the purport of which proposition is, that *the fear of an unjust excommunication ought not to deter us from doing our duty*. And, indeed, it is not possible to imagine, that any king of common sense would allow, much less authorize the condemning of such a proposition; because it is really and effectually as far as opinion will go, a subjecting of the crown to the mitre, and enabling the church to deprive their sovereign both of his authority and power.

A dispute has just happened between the regency of Hanover and the city of Bremen, which is a free imperial city; and as execution seems to be the first step in law suits within the empire, the former have sequestered all the revenues in Stade and Ferden, which belong to Bremen, till that city shall satisfy the claims of the regency on some bailiwicks situated in its territories.



ARTS, SCIENCES, and LAW.

1. \* THE British Carpenter, or a Treatise on Carpentry: Containing the most concise and authentick Rules of that Art, in a more Useful and Extensive Method, than has been made Publick. To which is added, a Supplement, containing the celebrated Andrea Palladio's Orders of Architecture, with the Ornaments of Doors and Windows, proportioned and adjusted by Divisions on Scales; together with the accurate Curves of their Mouldings, and their Application to Use. By Francis Price. The 3d Edition, pr. 7s. 6d. bound. Printed by C. and J. Ackers, for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, and R. Baldwin.

2. A Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary, in 2 Vols folio. pr. 4l. 10s. Longman.

3. Notes and Observations on the fundamental Laws of England; with some Account of their Origin and present Establishment. By G. Horfman, Esq; pr. 2s. bound. Baldwin.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

4. An Explanation of some Prophecies contain'd in the Book of Daniel, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

5. Pious Memorials. By R. Burnham, pr. 5s. Buckland.

6. An Answer to Mr. Kennicott's Dissertation. By F. Comings, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

7. A Letter to a Friend on his Entrance into the Ministerial Office. By J. Mason, A. M. pr. 6d. Noon.

8. An earnest Exhortation to the Jews, pr. 6d. Whithers.

9. Collects upon the principal Articles of the Christian Faith, pr. 2s. sewed. Birt.

10. The Credibility of the Gospel History, Vol. X. By N. Lardner, D. D. pr. 5s. Noon.

11. The Ancientness of the Christian Religion. By B. Regis, D. D. pr. 1s. Oliver.

12. Human Reason a fallible Guide, in Answer to the free Enquirers of the present Age, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

13. The Kentish Candidates, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

14. The Female Rambler, pr. 2s. Reeve.

15. \* The posthumous Works of Mr. Samuel Butler (Author of Hudibras) compleat in one pocket Volume, with Cuts, pr. 3s. Baldwin.

16. \* The London Spy compleat, in 18 Parts. The Fourth Edition revised and corrected. In which Youth may see the Vices of the Town, without the Danger of keeping vicious Company, and learn

to avoid those Snares and Subtilties which trepan many to their Ruin, pr. 3s. bound. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. Proceedings at the Old Baily, pr. 8d. Cooper.

18. The Merits of Whig and Tory weighed and balanced, pr. 6d. Payne.

19. Remarks on the Life of Archbishop Tillotson, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

20. A Description of two Methods by which the Irregularities in the Motion of a Clock may be prevented. By J. Ellicot, F. R. S. pr. 1s. 6d. Wilcock.

21. The Trial, &c. of W. Smith, at York, for poisoning 4 Persons, pr. 6d. Cooper.

22. The Court and Country Interest United, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

23. An historical Description of Westminster-Abbey, pr. 1s. Newbery.

24. Some Hints to prevent the Choice of improper Persons to serve in Parliament, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

25. The Discoveries of J. Poulter, a Highwayman, pr. 6d. Owen. (See p. 429.)

26. The Battle of the Fiddles, pr. 6d. Owen.

27. An historical Description of St. Paul's Cathedral, pr. 6d. Newbery.

28. New Church Melody: Being a Set of Anthems, Psalms, Hymns, &c. in 4 Parts. By W. Knapp, pr. 3s. 6d. Baldwin.

29. The Life of Pontius Pilate, pr. 1s. Cooper.

30. \* The Age of Lewis XIV. in 2 Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Doddsley.

31. A second Address to the Freeholders of Oxford, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

32. A Letter on the Jews Bill, pr. 6d. Corbett.

33. A Letter from Lord Viscount Gage to the Voters of Tewkesbury, pr. 6d. Barnes.

34. A Treatise on Cyder-making. By H. Stafford, Esq; pr. 2s.

35. An earnest Address to the Freeholders and Electors of Great-Britain on Occasion of the Naturalization of the Jews, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

36. Considerations on the Act to naturalize the Jews, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

37. A Collection of Pieces in Defence of the Jews, pr. 1s. Griffith.

38. The Jews Advocate, pr. 1s. Cooper.

39. A Looking-Glass for the Jews, pr. 1s. Dickinson.

40. A Collection of the best Pieces against the Jews, pr. 1s. Cooper.

41. A candid Examination of the Act for naturalizing the Jews, pr. 6d. Wright.

42. A Memorial by the Earl of Kildare to his Majesty, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

PAICZS,

